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ပပ်ႉၽိုၵ်းႁဵၼ်း လိၵ်ႈဢင်းၵိတ်ႉ

Practical English

Singapore city

Jao Khu Pandita- B.A(Hons)., M.A

(Sri Lanka) Namkham

Designed by Mao Seng pha

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ပပ်ႉၽိုၵ်းၶႂၢမ်းဢင်းၵိတ်ႉ
Practical English

.... တႅမ်ႈ

လဝ်ႊၶူးပၼ်ႇတိတ မၢဝ်းသႅင်ၸွမ်ႉ-B.A(Hons)., M.A
Sri Lanka
ၶမ်ႉၶမ်း၊ လိုင်ႈတၢႆး

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မၢႆတွင်းပပ်ႉ

ၸိုဝ်ႈပပ်ႉ- ပပ်ႉၽိုၵ်းႁဵၼ်း လိၵ်ႈၵၢင်းၵဵတ်ႉ

ၵဵတ်ႇၵွၼ်ႇမိူဝ်ႈ- ပီ 2012

ၵဵတ်ႇတီႈ- ၼူလ်မိခၼ်ႉ၊ မူင်းၼၢႆႇလူင်

ႁၢင်ႈမူင်ႈပပ်ႉ- လၢၼ်ႈၼူးပၢၼ်ႇတိတႃ

ႁၢင်ႈမူင်ႈၶေႈသူဝ်ႉပပ်ႉ- မၢဝ်းသႅင်ၾႃႉ

ၼွမ်ႇၼေဝ်ႇတူဝ်ႇ- လၢၼ်ႈၼူးပၢၼ်ႇတိတႃ

ၶေႃႈသင်ႇ

တၢင်းမုင်ႈမွင်းလႄႈ တၢင်းၶိုၼ်ႈပဵၼ် ၵိူတ်ႇၵႂၢင်ႈမႃး တီႈႁူဝ်လိူဝ်သေ လိၼ်ႈလိုၼ်ႈ တိုၼ်ႈ တူင်ႉ ၽႅတ်း လပ်ႉပႃႇၵမ်သေ တႅမ်ႈပဵၼ်မႃး **ပပ်ႉၽိုၵ်ႈႁဵၼ်း လိၵ်ႈၵၢင်းၵႅတ်ႇ**ၼႆႉ မႃးယူႇယဝ်ႉ။ ၵႂၢမ်းပူႇမွၼ်ႈ ၵႃႉသင်ႇဝႆႉဝႂ်ႈ... "**ၶူၵ်ႉလွၵ်ႈပေႉလႅမ်ႉၶႃး လၢႆႉၶႃး ပေႉလိၼ်ႈတုမ်**" ၼႆၼၼ်ႉ ယူႇတီႈ ပွင်ပဵၼ်လိၼ်ႈၵိတ်းၵီႈသေလႄႈ လိၼ်ႈမိုင်ပဵၼ် ပပ်ႉ ယိုၼ်ႈမၢင်ႇပၼ်ပိုၼ်ႉႁူႉ ၵၢင်းၵႅတ်ႇမႃး တေႇၽွၼ်းလီ သႅၼ်း ႁူၼ်ႈမိုဝ်ႈၵဝ်းၶဝ် တင်းသဵင်ႈယဝ်ႉ။

ပပ်ႉၵႂၼ်ႇၼႆႉ ယုမ်ႇယမ်ဝႃႈ တေပဵၼ်တၢင်းၵမ်ႉထႅမ် ၵႂၢမ်း ႁူႉတင်းၶမ်ယူႇ ၵမ်ႇၵၢင်ႉ။ ပၢၼ်မိူဝ်ႈလဵဝ်ၼႆႉ ၵူပ်ႈပဵၼ်ၵၢပ်ႈပၢၼ် ဝၢၼ်ႈမိူင်းမီၼ်ႈယိုင်ႈလႄႈ ၶိုင်းလူမ်ႈၽႄႉလူင်ၵဝ်းၵေႃႈ မိတ်းမွၼ်ႈၵၼ် မႃး သမ်ႉလိၼ်ႈၵဝ်ၽႄႇသူႇၵၢင်းၵႅတ်ႇၼႆႉ ပဵၼ်ၵႂၢမ်းၽႄႇသူႇ သုၼ် ၵၢင်သေ ၵပ်းသိုပ်ႇတိတ်းတေႃႇၵၼ်မႃး ႁူႈမိုဝ်ႉႁူႈဝၼ်း ႁူႈတီႈ ႁူႈတၢင်းယဝ်ႉ။ **တၢင်းႁူႉ**ၵၼ်ဝႃႈၼႆႉ မၼ်းပဵၼ် သၢႆလႅင်းထွင်ႇပၼ် တေႃႇလၢတ်ႈပၢၼ်ၵဝ်း၊ မၼ်းမီး ၵၢၵ်ႈသေႃး ပိုတ်ႇၽၵ်းတူလူင်ပၼ် ၵဝ်း တေႃႇၵၼ်သၢႆလႅင်းၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။ ၵႂၢမ်းပူႇမွၼ်ႈၵဝ်းထိုင်ႈၶေႃႈ ၶိုင်ႈ "**ၵမ်ႇႁူႉလိၵ်ႈ ၶႅၼ်ႇတေႃႇၵၼ်၊ ၵမ်ႇၵၼ်လိၵ်ႈ ၶႅၼ်ႇ တေႃႇမွတ်ႇ**" ၼႆၼၼ်ႉ မၼ်းမၢၼ်ႇၼႄႉၼႄႉ။ ၽႂ်ႇၶိုင်ႈၵေႃႈ ၶိုၼ်ႈႁိုၼ်ႈ သႅၼ်းႁူၼ်ႈမိုဝ်ႈၵဝ်းၶဝ် ၶတ်းလိူဝ်လႅပ်ႈႁဵၼ်းႁူႉၵၢင် ယႃႇပေပႆႉ။ ၶၢဝ်း ယၢမ်း၊ **ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းလႄႈ သၢႆငႃးၶႅမ်ႉ**ၼႆႉ မၼ်းၵမ်ႇပႆႉၽႂ် မၼ်းၵူၼ်ႇ လွမ်း သၽႄႇဝၢင်ပဵၼ်ၶၢဝ်း တိၵ်းတိၵ်းႁူလႆ။ မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇ **မိူဝ်ႈၽုၵ်ႈ၊ မိူဝ်ႈႁိုဝ်း** ၵၼ်ဝႃႈၼၼ်ႉ မၼ်းတိုၵ်ႉၵႂႃႇၵူၵ်ႉ ဝႆႉယူႇ၊ **မိူဝ်ႈၼႆႉ၊ ယၢမ်း ၼႆႉလႄႈ ၶၢဝ်းၼႆႉ**ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။ ပဵၼ်ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းသုၼ်ႇလီ တေႃႇသူႇ

ၵဝ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။ ႁွပ်ႈၶႅ မီးႁူဝ်ၼမ်းသင်ႇဝႆႉ...**သွၼ်၊ ၵၢၼ်ႇ၊ ပိူၼ်ႉ၊ ထတ်း လတ်း ပွင်၊ လွင်ႈ ၶိုၼ်းယႂ်ႇ,** ပၼ်ႇမၼ်းႁႂ်ႈ ၶၼ်ၶၼ်ဝႆးဝႆးငလႈ မိူၼ်ႈမိူၼ်ႈ ၵၼ်(လ)လိူဝ်းၶႅ့သေ ပၢၵ်ႇတွၼ်ႈပၼ် ပိူၼ်ႈလီပ်ႈႁူၼ်းၶဝ်ႁႂ်ႈ ၶႂၢင်ႇၶႅ **လီၵ်ႈလၢတ်ႈ လီလႆႈ လွၵ်းလၢႆး လိုၵ်ႉလမ်, လူင်ႉလီၶမ်, လၵ်းလီမ် လီင်ႉ လူင်ႉလီင်း။**

ၼွပ်ႇလွႆထိုင်။ ။

ၼွပ်ႇလွႆထိုင် ပေႃႈငမ်ႈသွင်လဝ်ႈ ၵေႃႉလီႉငၶေႃၢင်းပၼ်၊ ၼွပ်ႇလွႆထိုင် ညႂ်ႇ၊ ၼူးသွၼ်ႁူႈတူၼ် လိူဝ်းသွၼ်လိၵ်ႈပၼ်မေႃး၊ ၼွပ်ႇလွႆထိုင် ငမ်ႈၵွၵ်ႇၶေႃင်းၵေႃးမိၼ်ႇၼဝ်တင်းႁိူၼ်း (ဝိင်းတႃႇလိူဝ်ႇ) ၵၢၼ်တူလၢႆးထိုင် လွႆႈထႅမ်ၵၢၼ်ႁႅၼ်းမေႃး ၼႃဝ်းတၢင်း(17)ပီး သိုပ်ႇ တေႃႇမေႃးႁၢၼ်ႉယၢမ်းလီဝ်၊ ၼွပ်ႇလွႆထိုင် ပိူၼ်ႈလွႆႈထႅမ်ပိုၼ်းတွင်းတင်း သိင်ႈ၊ ၼွပ်ႇလွႆထိုင် လဝ်ႈပီႈလဝ်ႈၶွင်ႉသင်ႇၼလုၵ်ႈႁူၼ်းတႆး (မိူင်း သီႇႁူဝ်ႇ) ၵၢၼ်လႆႈလွႆႈထတ်းမူႇလိၵ်ႈပၼ်ငလႈ ပၼ်တၢင်းၼႆႈလွႆ တင်းသိင်ႈ ၶမ်ၶမ်ယူႇၵေႃႈ။ ယွၼ်းသူး ႁိုၼ်ႈသူလဝ်ႈတင်းလႆ၊ ယူႇ လီမီးပိုၼ်း ႁၢင်ႈလီၵိုၵ်းပိုၼ်း ႁူႈလဝ်ႈယူႇၵေႃႈ။

ပိူၼ်ႈတၢင်းလိၵ်ႈ
လဝ်ႈၼူးပၼ်ႇတိတ-(ထမ်မႃႇလၵႃႇရိယ၊ B.A(Hons)., M.A, Sri Lanka)
ၶမ်ႉၶမ်း၊ လိုင်ႈတႆး
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ပပ်ႉၼႄႁဵၼ်းႁူႉ လိၵ်ႈဢင်းၵိတ်ႉ.Practical English

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Nouns- ၸိုဝ်ႈ

Six kinds of noun (ၸိုဝ်ႈ မီး(6)မဵဝ်း)

Proper noun-	ၸိုဝ်ႈ ႁူၼ်းၼေႃႈ ၸိုဝ်ႈႁူဝ်ၶွင်
Common noun-	ၸိုဝ်ႈ ဢၼ်ၵိုဝ်ႉၶွင်ႈတင်းၼမ်
Collective noun-	ၸိုဝ်ႈ ဢၼ်ႁူပ်ႉတူမ် ပဵၼ်မူႉ
Abstract noun-	ၸိုဝ်ႈ ဢၼ်ဢဝ်ၸႂ်ထေႁူႉလႆႈ
Countable noun-	ၸိုဝ်ႈ ဢၼ်ၼပ်ႉၵၢၼ်ႇလႆႈ
Uncountable noun -	ၸိုဝ်ႈ ဢၼ်ဢမ်ႇၼပ်ႉၵၢၼ်ႇလႆႈ

Proper nouns (ၸိုဝ်ႈႁူၼ်းၼေႃႈ ၸိုဝ်ႈႁူဝ်ၶွင်)

Sai sai, Nang hom, Jao Pandita, Ying hom kham, Aye leng, Kunlong, Mongtai, India, China and etc.

Common noun (ဢၼ်ၵိုဝ်ႉၶွင်ႈတင်းၼမ်)

King-ၶုၼ်ႁေႃၶမ်း, queen-ၼၢင်းႁေႃၶမ်း, girl-ယိင်းဢွၼ်ႇ, boy-ၸၢႆးဢွၼ်ႇ, city-ဝဵင်း and country-မိူင်း etc.

Collective noun (ၸိုဝ်ႈဢၼ်ၵိုၼ်းႁူမ်တူမ်၊ ႁူပ်ႉတူမ် ပဵၼ်မူႉ, ပဵၼ်ၵေႃႉ)

Crowd-ၵူၼ်းၼမ်, team-ၸုမ်းလဵၼ်ႈ, army-တပ်ႉသိၵ်း, family-ၶိူဝ်းႁိူၼ်း, nation-ၸၢတ်ႈမိူင်း , parliament-ၸုမ်းၵုမ်ႇၵၢၼ်မိူင်း, committee-ၸုမ်း and etc

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Abstract noun (ဢၼ်ၵဝ်ႇလွႆသေႁူႉလႆႈ)

Quality- kindness-ၸႂ်လီ, goodness-လီငၢမ်း, whiteness-ၶၢဝ်ၸႂ်, darkness-လပ်းမိတ်း, hardness-ယၢပ်ႇငၢမ်း, bright-လႅင်း wisdom-တၢင်းႁူႉ, honesty-ၸႂ်မျၢတ်ႈ, and bravely-ႁတ်းႁၢၼ်

Action – လွင်ႈတူင်ႉၼိုင်

Laughter-ႁၼ်ႈၶူဝ်, movement-တူင်ႉၼိုင်

State- လွင်ႈလၢင်ႉငဝ်း

Childhood-ပၢၼ်လုၵ်ႈဢွၼ်ႇ, boyhood-ပၢၼ်လႂ်းဢွၼ်ႇ, youth-ပၢၼ်ၼုမ်ႇ, sleep-ၼွၼ်းလပ်း, sickness-ၶေပ်, death-တၢႆ, poverty-ႁူၺ်ႁွင်ႊ ၸေၢၼ်.

Countable noun (လိုဝ်း ဢၼ်ၶဝ်ႉၵၢၼ်ႇလႆႈ)

Book, pen, apple, boy, sister, brother, doctor, monk, horse, tree, chair, table, car and etc.

Uncountable noun (လိုဝ်း ဢၼ်ၵမ်ႇၶဝ်ႉၵၢၼ်ႇလႆႈ)

Milk, ink, oil, rice, sugar, gold, honesty, water, sand, earth and etc.

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Divided nouns-

လိၵ်ႉၶေ လိူဝ်း ၼႂ်ႉဢေႉလေး ၼႂ်ႉၶၼ်

Singular	plural	Singular	plural
Book	Books	man	men
Pen	Pens	woman	women
Apple	Apples	baby	babies
Boy	Boys	policeman	policemen
Sister	Sisters	lady	ladies
Brother	Brothers	city	cities
Doctor	Doctors	country	Countries
Monk	Monks	box	Boxes
Horse	Horses	child	Child*ren*
Tree	Trees	foot	Feet
Chair	Chairs	tooth	Teeth
Table	Tables	knife	Knives
Window	Windows	thief	Thieves
Flower	Flowers	mouse	Mice
Animal သတ်း	Animals သတ်းတင်းၶၼ်	bus လူတ်ႈပၢသ်ႉ	buses လူတ်ႈပၢသ်ႉတင်းၶၼ်

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တူဝ်(noun-ၸိုဝ်ႈ)ၶဝ်ၶဝ်ႉ ၶဝ်ၸွႆးမႃးတွၼ်ႈၼႆႉ

1. The **boy** saw a **snake**.
2. The teacher speaks to his pupils.
3. My sister is a clever girl.
4. That boy is my friend.
5. The man opens the door for his wife.
6. That little girl is my daughter.
7. There is a pen on the desk.
8. The car goes quickly along the road.
9. There are three windows in this room.
10. Open your books and read the words on the first page.

Pronouns (တၢင်ၸိုဝ်ႈ)

subject	object	possessive adjective	possessive pronouns	reflexive
I ၵဝ်	Me-ၵဝ်	My-ၵဝ်မီး	Mine-ၵဝ်မီး	Myself-ထဝ်ႈၵဝ်ႉ
We- ႁဝ်း	us	our	ours	ourselves
You-ၸဝ်ႈ သူ	you	your	yours	yourselves
They-ၸိူဝ်းၶဝ်	them	their	theirs	themselves
He- မၼ်းလဵဝ်	him	his	his	himself

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She- မၼ်းၶေႃး	her	her	hers	herself
It- ဢၼ်ၼႆႉ	it	it	its	itself
This-ဢၼ်ၼႆႉ		these		
That- ဢၼ်ၼၼ်ႉ		those		
When- မိူဝ်ႈလႂ်၊ မိူဝ်ႈ				
There- တီႈၼၼ်ႉ၊တီႈ				
Who- ပိၼ်ၽိူ၊ ၵေႃႉ	whom	whose		
What- ပိၼ်သင်၊ ဢၼ်				
Which- ဢၼ်လႂ်၊ ဢၼ်				
Where- တီႈလႂ်၊ တီႈ				
These- ဢၼ်လိူဝ်းၼႆႉ				
Those-				

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ၵၢၼ်လိူဝ်းၶႅၼ်ႇ				

ၸႅၵ်ႇၼႄၶိုၼ် personal pronoun ဢၼ်ၼိုင်ႈၵေႃႉ လႄႈ ဢၼ်ၼိုင်ႈၼမ်

form	person	subject	object
Singular-	1st person	I	me
ဢၼ်ၼိုင်ႈၵေႃႉ	2nd person	you	you
	3rd person	he/she/it	him/her/it
Plural-	1st person	we	us
ဢၼ်ၼိုင်ႈၼမ်	2nd person	you	you
	3rd person	they	them

<u>Notice- မၢႆတွင်း</u>

Subject- *ၵေႃႉႁဵတ်း*

Object- *ၵေႃႉလႆႈၶၢမ်ႇႁဵတ်း*

Possessive adjective- *လဝ်ႈၶွင် (ဢၼ်မၼ်းလူၺ်ႈမီး noun)*

Possessive pronouns- *လဝ်ႈၶွင် (ဢၼ်ၶေႃႈမၼ်း လူၺ်ႈမီး owner)*

Reflexive- *ၸဵင်ႈၸဵင်းတူဝ်ၵဝ်ႇၶိုၼ်း*

<u>Divide pronouns (ၸႅၵ်ႇၼႄ- pronouns (6) မဵဝ်း)</u>

- Personal pronouns- **(ၵိၼ်ႇၸွင်းသုၼ်ႇတူဝ်ၵူၼ်း)**

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- Impersonal pronouns- (ၵမ်ႇ,ၵီဝ်ႇ,သုၼ်ႇ,တူဝ်ၵူၼ်း)
- Demonstrative pronouns- (ၸီႉလမ်ႈ)
- Relative pronouns- (ၵၼ်ၵီဝ်ႇ,လူၺ်ႈၵၼ်)
- Reflexive pronouns- (ၵၼ်ၸႅင်ႈၼႄတူဝ်ၵဝ်ႇ,မိူၼ်း)
- interrogative pronouns- (ၵၼ်ၵီဝ်ႇ,လူၺ်ႈ ၶေႃႈထၢမ်)
- indefinite pronouns- (ၵၼ်ၵမ်ႇ,တႃႇတူဝ်)

Personal pronouns (ၵီဝ်ႇ,ၶွင်ႈသုၼ်ႇ,တူဝ်ၵူၼ်း)

I, we, you, they, he, she, who, whom

Impersonal pronouns (ၵမ်ႇ,ၵီဝ်ႇ,သုၼ်ႇ,တူဝ်ၵူၼ်း)

It, this, that, what, these, those, which

Demonstrative pronouns (ၸီႉလမ်ႈ)

This, that, these, those

Relative pronouns (ၵၼ်ၵီဝ်ႇ,လူၺ်ႈၵၼ်)

Who, what, which, that, it

Reflexive pronouns (ၵၼ်ၸႅင်ႈၼႄတူဝ်ၵဝ်ႇ,မိူၼ်း)

Myself, ourselves, themselves, itself, himself, herself

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Interrogative pronouns (ၵၼ်ၵိဝ်ႇလူၺ်ႈ ၶေႃႈထၢမ်)

Who, what, which, whom

Indefinite pronouns

(ၵၼ်ၵမ်ႇၸေႉၶူၼ်း ၵမ်ႇၼၼ်ႉ ၵၼ်ၵမ်ႇတၢင်ႇတူဝ်)

One, none, some, any, few, all, every, many, each, either, neither

Example- ပိူင်ႇတႅၵ်ႈမၼ်း

Personal pronoun

- I tell you. ၵဝ်မွၵ်ႇလၢတ်ႈမႂ်း၊ ၵဝ်ၶဵၼ်ႈမႂ်းယဝ်ႉ။
- We study English.
- You teach me.
- They learn Chinese language.
- He is Thai.

Impersonal pronouns

- It is mine. ၵၼ်ၼၼ်ႉ ပဵၼ် ၶူဝ်းၶွင်ၵဝ်
- This is your pencil.
- That thing is yours.
- These things are belong to her.
- Those houses belong to me.

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Relative pronouns

- The girl **<u>who</u>** smile with you?

  ယိင်းဢွၼ်၊ ၵေႃႉယုမ်ႉတေႃႇမႂ်း။

- I don't know <u>what</u> he says.
- The pen <u>which</u> I gave you yesterday?
- He did <u>that</u> I couldn't follow.

Reflexive pronouns

- I do by <u>myself</u>. ၵဝ်ႁဵတ်း ႁင်းႁူဝ်ၵဝ်
- We do by <u>ourselves</u>.
- You write by <u>yourself.</u>
- They work by <u>themselves.</u>
- He speaks by <u>himself.</u>
- She dances by <u>herself.</u>
- The branch of tree is breakdowns by <u>itself.</u>

Interrogative pronouns

<u>Who</u> are you talking to? ၵေႃႉ မႂ်းလၢတ်ႈတေႃႇၶၶဝ်ႉ ပိၼ်ၸႂ်။

<u>Who</u> is there?

<u>What</u> do you want?

<u>What</u> is the matter?

<u>Which</u> do you prefer, tea or coffee?

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<u>Whom</u> do you want to meet?

<u>Determiners- တူဝ်ႁၢမ်း ဢၶၼ်လွင်ႈတိုဝ်းၸႂ်ႉၶေႃး noun</u>

- Some, somebody, someone- မၢင်ၵေႃႉ
- Something- မၢင်မဵဝ်း၊ မၢင်လိူဝ်း
- Any, anybody, anyone- မၢင်ၵေႃႉ၊ သေၵေႃႉၵေႃႉ
- Anything- မၢင်မဵဝ်း
- No, nobody, no one- ဢမ်ႇသေၵေႃႉ
- None- ဢမ်ႇသေၵေႃႉ၊ ဢမ်ႇသေဢၼ်
- Nothing - ဢမ်ႇမီးသင်
- Each- ၵမ်းဢၼ်ဢၼ်၊ ၵမ်းၵေႃႉၵေႃႉ
- Every- ၵူႈဢၼ်ဢၼ်၊ ၵူႈၵေႃႉၵေႃႉ
- Everybody, everyone- ၵူႈၵေႃႉၵေႃႉ
- Everything - ၵူႈဢၼ်ဢၼ်၊ ၵူႈမဵဝ်းမဵဝ်း
- Little- ဢိတ်းဢွၼ်ႇ၊ ဢိတ်းဢီ
- Few- ဢိတ်းဢွၼ်ႇ၊ ဢမ်ႇၼမ်
- Many- ၼပ်ႉဢၢၼ်ႇလႆႈ တင်းၼမ်တင်းလၢႆ
- Much- ဢမ်ႇလၢင်ၼပ်ႉ တင်းၼမ်တင်းလၢႆ

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<u>တီႈတူဝ်း</u>

A little- (တိုဝ်းလွမ်း -uncountable noun)

A few- (တိုဝ်းလွမ်း -countable noun)

Many- (တိုဝ်းလွမ်း -countable noun)

Much- (တိုဝ်းလွမ်း -uncountable noun)

Example- ပူင်ႇတၢင်ႈမၢၼ်း

1. There is **some** sugar in the bag.
   တီႈၼႂ်းထူင်ၶၢဝ်ၶၢဝ်း မီးၵိူဝ် ဝၢၼ် ၵမ်ႉၼွင်ႈ။
2. There isn't **any** sugar in the bag.
   တီႈၼႂ်းထူင်ၶၢဝ်ၶၢဝ်း ၵမ်ႈမီး ၵိူဝ်ဝၢၼ်။
3. There are **some/ no** boys on the road.
4. There aren't **any/ no** girls in the school today.
5. Have you have **any** money with you?
6. Are there **any** chairs in that room?
7. My uncle gives me **some** money.
8. The poor children have **nothing** to eat.
9. He gives **each** of boys a gift.
10. His business failed and he lost **everything** he had.

Possessive adjective- *လၵ်းၽွင် (ၼႄၵႃႈလင်မၢၼ်း ၵူၼ်ႈမီး noun သေတူဝ်တူဝ်)*

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My, our, your, their, his, her, it

Possessive pronouns- *လဝ်ႈၼွင်ႈ (ၶႅဝ်ႉၶေႃႈမၢၼ်း လႅတ်ႉတီႈ thingဢၼ်ၼၼ်ဢၼ်ၼၼ်)*

Mine, ours, yours, theirs, his, her, its

Possessive adjective	**Possessive pronoun**
This is my book.	This book is mine.
ၼၼ်ၼႆႉ ပိုၼ်ပပ်ႉၵဝ်။	ပပ်ႉၼႆႉ ပိုၼ်ၶူဝ်းၶွင်ၵဝ်။
That is your pen.	This pen is yours.
He is riding his bicycle.	That bicycle is his.
That is their car.	That car is theirs.

Underline the possessive pronoun and possessive adjective

မၢၵ်ႈၽိူဝ်း တီႈတွၼ်ႈမၢၼ်းဝႆႉ လိူင်းပိုၼ် လဝ်ႈၼွင်ႈ

1. This doesn't look like my book; it must be yours.
   ပပ်ႉၼႆႉ မိူၼ်ၵမ်ႉလွင်ႈ ပပ်ႉၵဝ်၊ လိပ်ႈပိုၼ် ၼွင်မိူဝ်ႈ။
2. Tell him not to forget his ticket; she mustn't forget her either.
3. It was very good chocolate, but I have eaten all mine.
4. Can you give me a little piece of yours?
5. They have two of their houses in this street.
6. I see that he has lost his pencil.
7. You can take yours and give me mine.
8. John has come see me; my father and he were school.

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9. We have taken our shirt, has she taken hers?
10. I saw a cousin of yours in the street this morning.

Underline the possessive again

1. Some men are working in that field. That field is theirs.
2. We are leaving these books on the table. It is ours.
3. I am writing my name on this book. It is mine.
4. My house is new but his house is old.
5. This is new car. It is his.
6. Mary is coming today. She is a cousin of mine.
7. My radio is cheap. Yours is expensive.
8. The dog is wagging tail. It is not our dog.
9. This is her pen. That is mine.
10. There is a book on your table, it is his.

An ***apostrophe*** and ***s*** is used with a noun to express ownership

Example

This book belongs to John. ပပ်ႉၼႆႉ ၵျွၼ်ႇ ပဵၼ်လဝ်ႈၶွင်

This is John's book. ဢၼ်ၼႆႉ ပဵၼ်ပပ်ႉ ၵျွၼ်ႇ

These are the books of Mr.Martin.

These are Mr.Martin's books.

She is the wife of Mr.John.

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She is <u>Mr.John's</u> wife.

Self- meaning is "**quite alone**" or "**without any help**" here how to use self. လၢႆးၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်းမၼ်း

That's not yours, it's mine; I bought it **myself.**
ဢၼ်ၼၼ်ႉ ဢမ်ႇၸႂ်ႈ ၶူဝ်းၶွင်ႇသူ၊ ပဵၼ်ၶူဝ်းၶွင်ႇၵဝ်၊ ဢၼ်ၼၼ်ႉ။ တူဝ်ၵဝ်ၵေႃႈ သိုဝ်ႉမႃးယဝ်ႉ။

It was given to me by the queen **herself.**

She makes all own clothes **herself.**

I cut **myself** with a knife the other day.

It's theirs; they bought it **themselves.**

We enjoyed **ourselves** very much with our party.

Why is Sai Sai sitting here all by **himself** in the dark?

You must all look after **yourself** on your trip to England.

Adjective- တူဝ်ၽၢင်ႇၸိုဝ်ႈ

<u>**တူဝ်ၽၢင်ႇၸိုဝ်ႈ** nouns, pronouns and adjectives</u>

Noun	**adjective**	**noun**	**adjective**
Boy	Boy*ish*	dirt	dirty

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ၵႂၢမ်းလၢႆး	ၵႂၢမ်းလၢႆး		
Fool	foolish	care	careful
Play-	play*ful*	hope	hopeful
Trouble	trouble*some*	gold	gold*en*
Verb	**adjective**	**verb**	**adjective**
Talk	talk*ative*	move	move*able*
adjective	**adjective**	**adjective**	**adjective**
Whole	wholesome	three	three*fold*
Black	blackish	white	Whit*est*
Sick	sickly		

positive (ယူဝ်းယူဝ်း)	**Comparative** (မိူၼ်ႈတိူဝ်း)ၵႂၢမ်းတႅၵ်ႈလိူင်း	**Superlative** (မိူၼ်ႈသုတ်း)
Sweet- ဝၢၼ်	Sweeter- ဝၢၼ်တိူဝ်း	Sweetest- ဝၢၼ်သေပိူၼ်ႈ
Small-ဢွၼ်ႇ	smaller	smallest
Tall-သုင်	taller	tallest
Bold-လၢမ်တိုဝ်း	bolder	boldest

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Clever-ႁူႉၶႅၼ်ႇ	cleverer	cleverest
Kind-ၸႂ်လီ	kinder	kindest
Young-ၼုမ်ႈ	younger	youngest
Great-ယိုင်ႈယႂ်ႇ	greater	greatest

When the positive ends in e, **only** r **and** st **are added-**

ပေႃးတူဝ်ငဝ်ႈမၼ်းသုတ်း(e)ပေႃးၼၼ်ႉ သႂ်ႇဝႆႉ (r)လႄႈ (st)တႃႇ

positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
Brave-ႁတ်းႁၢၼ်	braver	bravest
Fine-လီ	finer	finest
White-ၽိူၵ်ႇ	whiter	whitest
Large-ၵႂၢင်ႈ	larger	largest
Able-လႆႈ	abler	ablest
Noble-မျၢတ်ႈတွၼ်း	nobler	noblest
Wise-မီးတၢင်းႁူႉ	wiser	wisest

When ends y **change y into I by adding and** er **and** est **-**

ပေႃးတူဝ်ငဝ်ႈမၼ်းသုတ်း(y)ပေႃးၼၼ်ႉ လႅၵ်ႈလၢႆႈ yသေ လၢႆႈပဵၼ် i သႂ်ႇဝႆႉ (er)လႄႈ (est)တႃႇ

positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
Happy-ႁိူၵ်ႈ	happier	happiest

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Easy-ငၢႆႈ	easier	easiest
Heavy-ၼၵ်း	heavier	heaviest
Merry-ၸူမ်း	merrier	merriest
Wealthy-မီးငိုၼ်း	wealthier	wealthiest

When a single consonant, preceded by a short vowel, this consonant is doubled before adding er **and** est

ပေႃးဝႃႈ တူဝ်လိၵ်ႈမၢၼ်းသုတ်း **တူဝ်မႄႈလိၵ်ႈ**သေ သမ်ႉမီးသဵင် **သရ** လွမ်းဝႆႉ တၢင်းၼႃႈ မၢၼ်းပေႃးၶဝ်လိူင် **တူဝ်မႄႈလိၵ်ႈ**ၶၢဝ်ႉ တေလႆႈသႂ်ႇပၼ် **ထႅင်ႈတူဝ်ၼိုင်ႈ**သေ တၢင်းလင် သုတ်းမၢၼ်းၶၢဝ်ႉၵေႃႈ တေလႆႈသႂ်ႇပၼ် **er and est.**

တူဝ်သရ ၵၼ်းၵိတ်ႇ. (a, e, I, o, u)

positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
Red-လႅင်	re*dd*er	reddest
Big-ယႂ်ႇ	bigger	biggest
Hot-မႆႈ	ho*tt*er	hottest
Thin-ယွမ်း	thi*nn*er	thinnest
Sad-ၶိုဝ်ႉ	sa*dd*er	saddest
Fat-ပီး	fa*tt*er	fattest

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Adjective of more than two syllable **form the comparative by putting more and most before the positive**

Adjective မၶၼ်းၵွၼ်ႇပူၼ်ႉ **သွင်သိင်** ပေႃးၶဝ်လိူင် တေလႆႈသႂ်ႇပၼ် **more and most** ယဝ်ႉ။ ၼႆႉၶေႃႈ **most** ၼၼ်ႉ တေလႆႈသႂ်ႇ **the** တႃႇသေႇ

positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
Beautiful-ႁၢင်ႈလီ	more beautiful	most beautiful
Difficult-ယၢပ်ႇၼိုတ်ႇ	more difficult	most difficult
Industrious-ၼိတ်းၵွၼ်ႇလႆႈၶမ်	more industrious	most industrious
Courageous-ၸႂ်းၶမ်ႉၵတ်ႉ	more courageous	most courageous

<u>Irregular comparison</u>- တီႈပွင်ႇမၢႆၶၼ်ၵၼ် ႁူလ်ႈၵျႈ လၢႆးတၢမ်ႈပဵၼ်ႇၵၼ်

positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
good, well-လီ	better	best
bad, evil, ill-ဢမ်ႇလီ	worse	worst
Little ဢေႇ,	less, lesser	least
Much ၼမ်	more	most (quantity)
Many-ၼမ်	more	most (number)

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late –ၵူၼ်းလိုၼ်း	later, latter	latest, last
Old-ၵႄႇ ထဝ်ႈ	older, elder	oldest, eldest
Far-ၵႆ	Farther, further	Farthest, furtherest
In-ၼႂ်း	inner	innermost
Up-တီႈၼိူဝ်	upper	up most, uppermost
Out-တၢင်းၼွၵ်ႈ	outer	utmost

<u>Some of adjectives –တူဝ်ယၢင်ႈၼိူင်ႈ ၵမ်ႈၸွင်ႈ</u>

excellent, ill, gloomy, mad, safe, bad, unjust, gay, able, dry, ugly, true, severe exact, agreeable, difficult, little, few, numerous, merry.

တီႈယူႇ, adjective ၼၼ်ႉ

ယူႇၽၢႆႇၼႃႈ-လိုၼ်း ဢမ်ႇၼၼ် တၢင်းလိုၼ်း noun and pronoun

ယူႇၽၢႆႇလင်- verb to be

ယူႇၽၢႆႇလင်- adverb

<u>Kinds of adjectives</u>

Adjective of Quality- ၼိူဝ်ႉလွင်ႈႁၢင်ႈ ၵမ်ႈၶၼ် ၶၼ်ႈၵၢတ်ႈ

1. Namkham is a ***small*** town in Northern Shan State.

   ၼမ်ႉၶမ်းၼၼ်ႉ ပဵၼ်ဝဵင်း**ဢွၼ်ႇ**, ဝဵင်းၼိူဝ်ႈ ၼႂ်းမိူင်းတႆးပွတ်းႁွင်ႇ။

2. Taunggyi is the ***largest*** city in Shan State.

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3. He is an ***honest*** man.

4. He is a ***foolish*** boy.

Adjective of Quantity- ၵီဝ်ႇလူလႃးတၢင်းၶေမ်

1. I ate ***some*** rice. ၵဝ်ၵိၼ်ၶဝ်ႈ ၵမ်ႈၼွင်ႈ။

2. He shows ***much*** patience.

3. He has a ***little*** intelligence.

4. We have ***enough*** money to go abroad.

5. He has lost ***all*** his wealth.

Adjective of number- ၵိဝ်ႇလူၺ်ႉ ၵႃၼ်ၶေဝ်ႉၵႃၼ်ႇ

1. The hand has ***five*** fingers. မိုဝ်းၶႅင်ႉ မီး လိဝ်ႉမိုဝ်း ႁႃႈလိဝ်ႉ။

2. ***A few*** cats like cold water.

3. There are ***no*** pictures in this book.

4. I have taught you ***many*** things.

5. ***All*** men must die.

Definite numeral adjective – ၵႃၼ်ၵိဝ်ႇလူၺ်ႈ မႃၶေဝ်ႉ

1. **One** boy, **two** girls, **three** men.

2. **First** day, **second** week, **third** week.

Indefinite numeral adjective –ၵႃၼ်ၵိဝ်ႇလူၺ်ႈ ၶေဝ်ႉတွမ်ၵၼ်

1. ***Each*** boy must take him turn.

   ပူၼ်းၸႂ်ႇလၢႆးႁူႈငၢႆႉ တေလႆႈၵၢဝ်တူဝ်မၼ်းပၼ်ႇ။

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2. ***Every*** word of it is false.
3. ***Either*** -pen will do.
4. ***Neither*** accusation is true.

Demonstrative adjectives – ၼိဝ်ႉလူၺ်ႈ လီႉၶေႃ

1. ***That*** boy is stronger than you.

   ၵႂၼ်ႉလွႆးၵေႃႉၼၼ်ႉ ႁႅင်ႉၼႅင်သေသူ။

2. ***These*** mangoes are sour.
3. I hate ***such*** things.

Interrogative adjectives – ၶေႃႈထၢမ်

1. ***What*** manner of man is he? တၢင်းၸိုတ်းမၼ်း ပဵၼ်ၸိူဝ်ႉၶေၶၼ်ႉ။
2. ***Which*** way shall we go?
3. ***Whose*** book is this?

ပေႃးပဵၼ် Comparative adjective ၸိုင် တေလႆႈသႂ်ႇပႃး Than-(သေ) ယဝ်ႉ။ ပေႃးပဵၼ် Superative adjective ၸိုင် တေလႆႈသႂ်ႇပၼ် The ဝႆႉၼႃႈမၼ်း ယဝ်ႉ။

Example

1. John is elder/ older **<u>than</u>** your brother.

   ၸွၼ်ႇၶဝ်ႉ ၵႃႇယုၺ်ႈတိူဝ်း ပီႈၵွႆႈသူ။

2. Sai Sai is <u>the oldest</u> boy in our classroom.

   ၸၢႆးၸၢႆး ၵေႃႉယႂ်ႇသေပိူၼ်ႈ ၼႂ်းႁွင်ႈႁဵၼ်းႁဝ်း။

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3. She is <u>the most beautiful</u> in my village.
4. Sai Sai is taller than Ying Ying.
5. This work is <u>the most difficult</u> work that we do.
6. When she has broken heart she is <u>the saddest</u> girl at that time.
7. Nang horm is more beautiful <u>than</u> A Pee.
8. He is wiser <u>than</u> me.
9. My computer is faster <u>than</u> yours.
10. His house is <u>the biggest</u> in this village except his village temple.

ႁိူၼ်းၶဝ်ၶဝ်ႈ ယႂ်ႇသေပိူၼ်ႈယဝ်ႉ ၼႂ်းဝၢၼ်ႈၶဝ်ႈ လိူဝ်သေ ၵျွင်းၵျေႃး ၼႂ်းဝၢၼ်ႈၶဝ်။

To create many proper adjectives, you add the suffix-n,-an,- ian,-ic the proper noun.

<u>Proper noun</u>	**<u>proper adjective</u>**
Asia- မိူင်းဢေးသျႃး	Asian- ၵူၼ်းဢေးသျႃး
Rome	Roman
Napoleon	Napoleonic
Russia	Russian
India	Indian
China	Chinese

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Colombia	Colombian
Europe	European
Tibet	Tibetan
America	American
Africa	African

<u>တီႈတွင်းၸႂ်</u>

Ajective ၶေႃႈ မၢၼ်းပိၼ်တူဝ်ႁၢင်ႈၼိူင်ႈၶေႃႈ ႁဝ်းလၢတ်ႈမႃးတီႈၶူဝ်ၶေႃႈယဝ်ႉ။

ၵမ်းၶေႃႈ ႁဝ်းတေ လၢတ်ႈၼႄပိူင်ႈတၢင်ႇမၢၼ်းႁၢၼ်ႈ။

မွၵ်ႇႁၢင်ႈလီ= **မွၵ်ႇ+ႁၢင်ႈလီ**

(မွၵ်ႇၶေႃႈ **ပိၼ်လိုဝ်ႈ+** ႁၢင်ႈလီၶေႃႈ **ပိၼ်တူဝ်ႁၢင်ႈၼိူင်ႈ**)

Beautiful flower = **beautiful+ flower**

{Beautiful is an **adjective** and flower is **noun**}

ႁူၼ်းလဝ်း= (ႁူၼ်း+လဝ်း)။	Handsome boy
ယိင်းဢွၼ်ႇ= (ယိင်း+ဢွၼ်ႇ)။	Young girl
သဵင်ဝၢၼ်= (သဵင်+ဝၢၼ်)	Sweet voice or sweet song
ၼွၼ်းဝၢၼ်၊ ၼွၼ်းလပ်းလီ	Sleep well

If only a word of **Noun** without any **adjective,** we cannot know the quality the word.

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Colombia	Colombian
Europe	European
Tibet	Tibetan
America	American
Africa	African

တီႈတွင်းၸႂ်

Ajective ၼႆႉ မၼ်းပဵၼ်တူဝ်ၸၢင်ႈၼိူင်ႈၼႆ ၸဝ်းလၢတ်ႈမႅးတီႈၼိူဝ်ၼႆႉယဝ်ႉ။

ၵမ်းၼႆႉ ၸဝ်းတေ လၢတ်ႈၼႄပုင်ႈတၢင်ႈမၼ်းၵွၼ်ႇ။

မွၵ်ႇၸၢင်ႈလီ= **မွၵ်ႇ+ၸၢင်ႈလီ**

(မွၵ်ႇၼႆႉ **ပဵၼ်ၸိုဝ်ႈ+** ၸၢင်ႈလီၼႆႉ **ပဵၼ်တူဝ်ၸၢင်ႈၼိူင်ႈ)**

Beautiful flower = **beautiful+ flower**

{Beautiful is an **adjective** and flower is **noun**}

ႁူၼ်းလဝ်း= (ႁူၼ်း+လဝ်း)။	Handsome boy
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ၼွၼ်းဝၢၼ်၊ ၼွၼ်းလပ်းလီ	Sleep well

If only a word of **Noun** without any **adjective,** we cannot know the quality the word.

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ပေႃးမီးလွင်ႈလႄႈလႄႈႁူၺ်း ၵမ်ႉပေႃးတူဝ်ၵႃႉၼိူင်ႈလိူင် ၵဝ်းတေၵမ်ႉၸူႉလႆႈ ပိူင်ႈၽႃႇသႃႇလီ တူဝ်လိၵ်ႈၶေႃႈ။ ပိၼ်ႇပိူင်ႈမီးပိူင်။ မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇဝႃႈ...(ႁူၼ်း)ၼၼ်ႉလႄႈ ၵဝ်းၵမ်ႉၸူႉ မၼ်းပိၼ် ႁူၼ်းလိူင်ႉပိူင်။ ပေႃးၵဝ်သိူဝ်ႉၶူဝ်းမႃးၶေႃႈ မႃးသႂ်ႇ မႃးၵႃႉၼိူင်ႈမၼ်းလိူင် ၵဝ်းၸူႉဝႃႈ-ႁူၼ်းၵႃႉလီ၊ ႁူၼ်းယဝ်ႉ၊ ႁူၼ်းယူႇ တေႉႁူႉ လွင်ႈၶႃႈ။

Kind of verbs are expressed as follow;

တူဝ်တူင်ႉ(ၵိၼ်ႉ)လႄႈလႄႈမီးၼ်း လႅင်ႉၼႆ တီႈတေႃႇၶႃႈ

Verb to be (ပဵၼ်၊မီးတေ)

Am, is, are-	ပဵၼ်၊ မီး
Was, were-	ပဵၼ်ယဝ်ႉ၊ မီးယဝ်ႉ
Shall, will-	တေပဵၼ်၊ တေမီး

Verb to have (မီး)

Have-	မီး
Has-	မီး
Had-	မီးယဝ်ႉ

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Verb to do (ႁဵတ်း)

Go-ၵႂႃႇ Went- ၵႂႃႇယဝ်ႉ၊

Gone- ၵႂႃႇယဝ်ႉယဝ်ႉ Going- တိုၵ်ႉၵႂႃႇယူႇ၊ etc.

Model verb (တူၵ်းယွၼ်းၼၼ်း ယိုၼ်ပၼ်၊ ယွၼ်းၼႃင်ႉ၊ ၸိတ်ႉမွၵ်ႇ)

Can, could- လႆႈ

Shall, should, will, would- တေ

May, might- လိၵ်ႈတေ၊ မိူၼ်ၸၢင်ႈ

Must- တေလႆႈ

Need- လူဝ်ႇ

The way to use verb-လၢႆးၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း (verb)

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I am	We are	I was	We were
You are	You are	You were	You were
He is she is it is	They are	He was she was it was	They were
Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
I shall, will	We shall, will	You will	You will

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He will she will it will	They will		
Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
I have	We have	he has she has It has	They have
I had	We had	He had she had it had	They had
Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
I go	We go	He goes/ she goes/ It goes	They go
I went	We went	He went/ she went/It went	They went
I have gone	We have gone	He has gone/ she has gone/ it has gone	They have gone
I am going	We are going	He is going/ she is going/ it is going	They are going

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Example

1. I **am** a student. ၵဝ်ပဵၼ် လုၵ်ႈႁဵၼ်း ၵေႃႉၼိုင်ႈ။
2. We **are** university students.

   ႁဝ်းပဵၼ် လုၵ်ႈႁဵၼ်းၸၼ်ႉသုင်။
3. You **are** a young girl.
4. They **are** police who always check you on the way while you **are** riding motorbike.
5. He **is** my English teacher.
6. She **is** my mother.
7. It **is** a pen that I like to use.

   - I **was** seeing you while you walked on the road in front of the market.
   - We **were** hearing while /when the sound was noise.
   - I **shall** go or I will go to our English class at Kanmong Mahamuni temple.
   - We **will** print out our English Grammar book next week.

I **have** a car. ၵဝ်မီး ၵႃး လမ်းၼိုင်ႈ

We **have** computers. ႁဝ်းမီး ၶွမ်းတၢင်းၼမ်။

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They **have** many houses. ၶဝ်မီး ယူႉတၢင်းၶေမ်။

He **has** own store. မၢၼ်းလေႃးမီး သိၼ်ႉၶၢႆၶူဝ်းၶေႃၶေႃ။

She **has** a new cloth. မၢၼ်းၶၢင်းမီး သိူဝ်ႈမႂ်ႇ။

I **go** to the school. ၵဝ်ၵႂႃႇ တီႈႁူင်းႁဵၼ်း

verbs (တူဝ်တူင်ႉ)

Present	**past**	**past participle**	**ing- form**	**meaning**
Awake	Awoke	Awakend	Awaking	ၶွၼ်းတိုၼ်ႇ
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Arising	ၼိုၼ်ႈမႃး
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Eating	ၵိၼ်
Be	Was/were	Been	Being	ပဵၼ်
Become	Became	Become	Becoming	ပဵၼ်မႃး
Begin	Began	Begun	Beginning	တေႇ
Break	Broke	Broken	Breaking	ယႃႉလူ/လူ
Bring	Brought	Brought	Bringing	ဢဝ်မႃး
Build	Built	Built	Building	ၵေႃႇသၢင်ႈ
Buy	Bought	Bought	Buying	သိုဝ်ႉ
Catch	Caught	Caught	Catching	ယွပ်း/မတ်ႉ
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Choosing	လိူၵ်ႈ

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Come	Came	Come	Coming	မႃး
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cutting	ထူဝ်/ပၢတ်ႇ
Drive	Drove	Driven	Driving	ၶႃႉလူတ်ႉ
Dig	Dug	Dug	Digging	ၶူၼ်ႇ,လိၼ်
Do	Did	Done	Doing	ႁဵတ်း
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Drawing	ၵၼ်ႁၢင်ႈ/ လၼ်
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Drinking	သူတ်ႉၼမ်ႉ
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Falling	တူၵ်းလူင်း
Feel	Felt	Felt	Feeling	ပိၼ်ၶႂ်းလႂ်
Fight	Fought	Fought	Fighting	တိုၵ်းၸေၼ်း
Find	Found	Found	Finding	သွၵ်ႈႁႃ
Fly	Flew	Flown	Flying	မိၼ်/ဝိၼ်
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Forgetting	လိုမ်း
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Forgiving	ဝၢင်းၸႂ်ႉပၼ်
Get	Got	Got	Getting	လႆႈ၊ လႆႈႁပ်ႉ
Give	Gave	Given	Giving	ပၼ်/ယိုၼ်ပၼ်
Grow	Grew	Grown	Growing	ယႂ်ႇ,ၼိုၼ်ႈ
Give	Gave	Given	Giving	ပၼ်
Grow	Grew	Grown	Growing	ယႂ်ႇ,ၼိုၼ်ႈမႃး
Hang	Hung	Hung	Hanging	ၶႅၼ်ဝႆႉ

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Have	Had	Had	Having	မီး
Hear	Heard	Heard	Hearing	ငိၼ်းသိၼ်
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Hiding	သိူင်ႇဝႆႉ
Hit	Hit	Hit	Hitting	မၼ်/ဝၼ်
Hold	Held	Held	Holding	ယိပ်း
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Hurting	ၵိမ်၊ လိပ်း
Keep	Kept	Kept	Keeping	သိမ်းဝႆႉ
Know	Knew	Known	Knowing	ႁူႉ
Lay	Laid	Laid	Laying	ၶွၼ်းယဵတ်ႇ
Lead	Led	Led	Leading	လီႉၼမ်၊ ၵွမ်
Leave	Left	Left	Leaving	ၵွၵ်ႇၸူႈ
Lend	Lent	Lent	Lending	ပၼ်ၵိမ်၊ ပၼ်ၵူႉ
Let	Let	let	Letting	ပၼ်ၶူင်ႉ
Lie	Lay	Lain	Ling	ၽဵတ်ႉ၊ ၼဵတ်ႉ
Light	Lit	Lit	Lighting	ပိူင်းလိၼ်း၊ လိၼ်း
Lose	Lost	lost	Losing	ၵိၢ်
Make	Made	Made	Making	ၵိတ်း
Mean	Meant	Meant	Meaning	တီႈပွင်ႇ
Meet	Met	Met	Meeting	ႁူပ်ႈထူပ်း၊ ၵုပ်ႇၵၼ်
Pay	Paid	Paid	Paying	ပၼ်

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put	Put	Put	Putting	သႂ်ႇ
Quit	Quit	Quit	Quitting	ၵိုတ်းလိုဝ်ႉ
Read	Read	Read	Reading	လူဢၢၼ်ႇ
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Ridding	ၶီႇ၊ၶႄင်ႈလူတ်ႉ
Ring	Rang	Rung	Ringing	သိင်ၵိင်ႇမေႃး
Rise	Rose	Risen	Rising	ၶိုၼ်ႈမႃး
Run	Ran	Run	Running	လႅၼ်ႈ
Say	Said	Said	Saying	တၢၼ်ႉ၊ လၢတ်ႈ
Seek	Sought	Sought	Seeking	ႁႃ၊ သွၵ်ႈႁႃ
Shake	Shook	Shaken	Shaking	ၶဝ်ႇၶွၼ်း
Sell	Sold	Sold	Selling	ၶၢႆၶူဝ်း
Shave	Shaved	Shaved	Shaving	ထႃ
Shine	Shone	Shone	Shaving	ပိူင်းလႅင်း
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Shooting	ယိုဝ်း
Show	Showed	Showed	Showing	ၼႄ
Shut	Shut	Shut	Shutting	ႁပ်း
Sing	Sang	Sung	Singing	ႁွင်ႉၵႂၢမ်း
Sink	Sank	Sunk	Sinking	ၵိူမ်
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sitting	ၼင်ႈ
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Sleeping	ၼွၼ်း
Slide	Slid	Slid	Sliding	ထူ

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slit	Slit	Slit	Slitting	ထိူဝ်
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Speaking	လၢတ်ႈ
Speed	Sped	Sped	Speeding	ၵိူင်း
Spend	spent	Spent	Spending	ၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း
Spread	Spread	Spread	Spreading	ၽၢတ်ႇ,ယၢၼ်ၼႄၽႄႈ လႅတ်ႇ
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	Springing	ၸွင်ႈဝိၼ်
Stand	Stood	Stood	standing	ၸုၵ်း
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Stealing	လၵ်ႉ
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	Sticking	တိၼ်း၊ သႂ်ႇ
Strike	Struck	Struck	Striking	ၵိုတ်းၵၢၼ်
Sweep	Swept	swept	Sweeping	ပတ်းၵျိူၼ်း
Swim	Swam	Swum	swimming	လုၺ်းၼမ်ႉ
Take	Took	Taken	Taking	ၵဝ်
Teach	Taught	Taught	Teaching	သွၼ်
Tear	Tore	Torn	Tearing	သိၵ်းလေႈ၊သိၵ်း
Tell	Told	Told	Telling	ၼႆႈ၊ ၼႆး
Think	Thought	Thought	Thinking	ၵျၼ်ႈ
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Throwing	ထိူမ်ပဵတ်ႉ
Understand	understood	Understood	Understanding	ပွင်ႇၸႂ်

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Wake	Woke	Waken	Waking	ၶႂၢၼ်းတိုၼ်ႈ
wear	Wore	Worn	Wearing	ၼုင်ႈဝႆ
Weave	Wove	Woven	Weaving	တေႃးမွၵ်း
Wed	Wed	Wed	Wedding	တေႃႇၶေႃႉမီးၶၢင်း
Wet	Wet	Wet	Wetting	ယမ်း
Win	Won	Won	Winning	ပေႉ
Wind	Wound	Wound	Winding	လူမ်းပဵၼ်ႈ
Write	Wrote	Written	Writing	တႅမ်ႈ
Wring	Wrung	Wrung	Wringing	ပၼ်ႉ

Present- ၼႆႉ မၢႆၶႂၢမ်း တႃႇၶဝ်းယၢမ်း မိူဝ်ႈၼႆႉ၊ မိူဝ်ႈလႃႈၼႆႉယူႇ ယၢမ်းလဵဝ်

Past- ၼႆႉ မၢႆၶႂၢမ်း ၶဝ်းယၢမ်းၵၢၼ်ပူၼ်ႉမႃး တင်းသဵင်ႈ

Past participle-ၼႆႉ မၢႆၶႂၢမ်း ၶဝ်းယၢမ်း ၵၢၼ်လင်ႇတေယဝ်ႉၵႂႃႇ ၵႂၼ်ႇၶေႃႈ ၸဝ်းၵိုတ်း ၸဝ်းလႃႈၼႆႉၶၢင်ႉႁူဝ်း၊

Future- ၼႆႉ မၢႆၶႂၢမ်း ၶဝ်းယၢမ်း ၵၢၼ်တေမီးမႃး မိူဝ်းၼႃႈ လိတ်ႈတွင်းမႆ၊

verbs ၼႆႉ မၢႆၵႂၢမ်းႁဵတ်း မွၵ်ႈၼႆႉၸိုင်ႈႁူဝ်ႈ။ မၢႆမီးၼမ်ၼႃႇ ၼႆႉၶွၼ်ႈၵၢၼ်ပွႆးၼမ်ၼႆႉ ၼိုင်ႈ ပိူင်လိၵ်ႈၾၢင်ႇၸဝ်းၼႆ ႁူဝ်ႉ။ verbs လိုဝ်း ၼႆႉ တႃႇတေတွင်းၼမ်လႆႈလီလီ တေလႆႈၵၢၼ်ႇ ၵတ်ႉၵတ်ႉ။ ပေႃးမီးၼႆလႆႈ

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လိၵ်ႈၶဝ်ႈ ၵႂႃႇတွင်း ၵႂႃႇပေႃးမီၶဝ်ဝံႉၶိုၼ်းတေ တေႇသေႇႁၢၼ်ႇ ႁဵၼ်းလၢင်ႇလွင်ႈတိုဝ်း လႆႈ ၶိုၼ်းပေႃႇသႂ်ႇ ၵၢၼ်းၵိတ်ႉၶဝ် လႆႈလီလီ။ ယဝ်ႉၵေႃႈ ႁဵၼ်းလူဝ်ႇၵၢဝ် verbs တွၼ်ႈလိုဝ်တွၼ်ႈၶေၶဝ်ႉ ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းလႂ် ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းၶေၶဝ်ႉ မိူဝ်ႉတိုဝ်း ၵႂႃႇမၼ်း ထုၵ်ႇ။ ပေႃးႁဵၼ်း ႁူႉလွၵ်းပိူင်မၼ်းမိူဝ်းလီလီလႄႈ မၼ်းတေ ၵမ်ႇပေႃးယၢပ်ႇ တေႇၸူးလိပ်ႈၵႂၢမ်းႁဵၼ်းၶဝ်ယဝ်ႉ။

Adverb –(တူဝ်ႁၢင်ႈၼိူင်ႈ verb)

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, and adjective, or another adverb. adverbၶေႃႉ ဝိၶၼ်တူဝ်ႁၢင်ႈၼိူင်ႈ verb, adjective, another adverb

Modifies a verb- ႁၢင်ႈၼိူင်ႈပၼ် တူဝ်တူင်ႉၶိူင်

This singer **sings** *skillfully.* ၵူၼ်းႁွင်ႉၵႂၢမ်းၵေႃႉၼႆႉ **ႁွင်ႉၵႂၢမ်း** *ၶႅၼ်ႇငတေႉ*

Modifies an adjective- ႁၢင်ႈၼိူင်ႈပၼ် တူဝ်ႁၢင်ႈၼိူင်ႈ noun

She is a **very** skillfully sing.

ယိင်းၼႆႉ ဝိၶၼ် ၵူၼ်းႁွင်ႉၵႂၢမ်း **ၶႅၼ်ႇ ငတေႉငတေႉ** ၵေႃႉၼိုင်ႈ

Modifies and adverb- ႁၢင်ႈၼိူင်ႈပၼ် adverb မၼ်းၼိုင်ႈ

She plays **quite** beautifully. မၼ်းၶႃႈလဵၼ်း လီၶၼ်ႈလႆႈ **ႁၢင်ႈလီ ငတေႉ။**

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Adverbs are of different kinds-

Adverbs ၼႆႉ မီးလၢႆလၢႆမဵဝ်း မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇတႃႇၼႆႉ

- **Time**: now, then, before, since, ago, already, soon, presently, immediately, early, late, yesterday, today, tomorrow, afterward etc. (ၶိင်ႇ ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်း)
- **Place**: here, there, everywhere, above, below, under, in, out, hence, thence, far, near, etc (ၶိင်ႇ ၵွၼ်ႈတီႈ)
- **Degree**: much, quite, almost, scarcely, rather, somewhat, exactly, half, wholly, partly, hardly, about, exceedingly, pretty, utterly, etc. (ၶိင်ႇ ၶၼ်ႉၵတ်ႉ)
- **Frequency**: once, twice, often, frequently, seldom, rarely, never, etc. (ၶိင်ႇ တူၼ်ႈၶၼ်ႉ)
- **Manner**: well, badly, quickly, slowly, wisely, etc. (ၶိင်ႇ လွင်ႈတူင်ႉၼိူင်)
- **Interrogative**: when, where, how, why, how much, how often. (ၶိင်ႇ ၶေႃႈထၢမ်)
- **Relative**: when, where, why, how. (ၶိင်ႇ လွင်ႈၵွင်ႉၵၢႆႇ)
- **Affirmative** or negative: certainly, surely, undoubtedly, indeed, not at all, by no means. (ၶိင်ႇ ယူၼ်းယူၼ်း)

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Formation- ပိူင်ပိုၼ်မၼ်း

Adverbs are formed mainly from adjectives by adding **ly**

Examples; quickly, slowly.

Spelling-တူဝ်တၢင်းလၢင် လိၵ်ႈလၢႆးပြႃႉ

- A final **y** changes to **i.** Example: **happily.**
- A final **e** is retained. Examples: extremely, sincerely.

Exceptions: truly, duly, and wholly.

Adjectives ending in- *ible/ able*, **drop the e and add** *y*.

Example:

Sensibly (from sensible), **comfortably** (from comfortable)

Adjectives, ending in a *vowel* + *l*, **follow the usual rule and add** *ly*

Example:

Locally (local+ly), **orally** (oral+ly).

Point out the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. He slept **soundly.** မၼ်းၼွၼ်း ၼွၼ်းၼုၼ်ၼႅပ်ႉ။

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2. The boys entered the class room **nosily**.
3. She sang **well**.
4. He **rarely** works hard.
5. We can discuss the matter **tomorrow**.
6. We were **quite** exhausted.
7. They searched for him **everywhere**.
8. He acted **sensibly**.
9. **Kindly** lend me your pen.
10. He **scarcely** eats.

Study the adjectives given below that can use as an adverb

တူဝ်ၵႃႈၼိူင်ႈလိူဝ်ႈ လိူဝ်းတေႃႈၶဵင်ႉ လေႃႉတိူဝ်းပဵၼ် တူဝ်ၵႃႈၼိူင်ႈၵိူပ်ႉႁူႉလဵဝ်ႈ

grateful, equal, casual, deliberate, graceful, comfortable, glad, able, critical, angry, greedy, clear, immediate, profuse, heavy, stealthy, joyful, visible, sweet, attentive, bitter, reckless, broad, desperate, patient, willing , warm, dangerous, mysterious, attractive.

Example

1. He spoke **angrily** when has disturbed.
   မၼ်းလၢၵ်ႈလၢတ်ႈသဵင်လႅင်လမ်ငေတ. မိူဝ်ႈပိူၼ်ႈယူႇၵဝ်းမၼ်းၶေၶၼ်ႉ။
2. The teacher explained the sum **clearly.**

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3. The dog ate the meat **sweetly**.
4. She examined the article **deliberately**.
5. I **gladly** accepted the gift.

Prepositions-

A word which is used before noun or pronoun

Prepositionၼႆႉ ပွင်ႇဝႃး တူဝ်လိၵ်ႈဢၼ်တေသႂ်ႇမီး ၽၢႆႇၼႃႈ noun or pronoun ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။ ပေႃးဢဝ်တၢင်းပွင်ႇၶႂၢမ်းတႆးပဵၼ်ႈ “ တီႈလီႉလမ်းၵွင်ႈတီႈ”ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

At, to, into, on, of, off, from, for, up, over, by, under, behind, beside, between, before, below, with, after, without, through, along, since, toward, round, near, about, in front of

Put the suitable prepositions: သႂ်ႇ,prepositions ႁႂ်ႈထုၵ်ႇ,

1. We don't go **to** school **on** Sundays.
2. Wait **for** me **near** the bus stop!
3. We arrived **in** Winchester **on** exactly six o'clock.
4. Come **at** 10 **on** Friday morning.
5. I bought this hat **for** fifty pence.

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6. He hasn't been here **on** Monday.
7. Our cat was bitten **by** a dog.
8. My home is **in** London, but I was born **in** Lynton.
9. Put your books **on** the table.
10. You may write **on** pencil.
11. Read **on** line 10 **to** line20 **on** page 7.
12. Don't look **at** me like that!

Compound preposition which are generally formed prefixing a preposition to a noun, an adjective or an adverb

About, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, outside, underneath, within, without.

Phrase prepositions (groups of words used with the force of a single preposition)

➢ According to	in accordance with
➢ Agreeably to	in addition to
➢ Along with	in (on) behalf
➢ Away from	in case of
➢ Because of	in comparison to
➢ By dint of	in comparison with

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➢ By means of	in consequence of
➢ By reason of	in course of
➢ By way of	in front of
➢ Conformably of	in lieu of
➢ For the sake of	in order to
➢ In place of	in reference of
➢ In regard to	in spite of
➢ Instead of	in the event of
➢ On account of	owing to
➢ With a view to	with an eye to
➢ With reference to	with regard to

လွင်ႈလၢႆးၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်းႁႂ်ႈထုၵ်ႇ ဝေလႇ ၵႂၢင်ႇတီႈၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်းႁႂ်ႈထုၵ်ႇ မိၼ်ၶၼ်

At

I start work **at 8'clock.**

The shops open **at 5:30.**

On

Good bye! See you **on Friday.**

I don't work **on Sundays.**

The concert is **on 22 November.**

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In- တူဝ်ၶၼ်ႇ မီးတီႈၼင်ႇဝႃႈ “မိူဝ်ႈ”

I am going on holiday **in October.**

Sai Sai left school **in 1993.**

The garden is lovely **in spring.**

We say:

Are you going away **at the weekend?**

I can't sleep **at night.**

Where will you be **at Christmas?**

I am going on holiday **at the end of October.**

Times

In the morning, in afternoon, in the evening,

At night, at midnight,

In the early morning

Days

On Monday morning,

On Tuesday afternoon,

On Friday evening,

On Saturday night. etc.

We do not use at / in / on before *this, last, next and every*:

ႁဝ်းဢမ်ႇၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း at/in/ on ၽိူဝ်ႇၶေႃႈလိူဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ

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This morning, **this** week, this month, this year and etc.

Last August, **last** week etc.

Next Monday, **next** week etc.

Every day, **every** week etc.

In five minutes/ in a few days, / in six weeks, / in two years etc.

Hurry up! The train leaves **in five minutes.**

ၽႂ်းၼေလႈ လူတ်ႉၾႆးတေဢွၵ်ႇယဝ်ႉ ၼႂ်းႁႃႈမိတ်ႉ။

Goodbye! I will see you **in a few days.**

From---to/ until/ since/ for

We lived in Namkham **from** 1990 **to** 1996. (တေႃႇထိုင်)

I work **from** Monday **to** Friday.

Until- the end of a period

We lived in Namkham **from** 1990 **until** 1996. (တေႃႇထိုင်)

They are going away tomorrow. They will be away **until** Friday.

I went to be earl but I wasn't tired. I read a book **until** 3o'clock.

Wait here **until** I come back. (Or) wait here **till** I come back.

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Since- a time in the past (to now)

Sai Sai is in hospital **since** Monday. **(ၸဵမ်ႈမိူဝ်ႈ)**

Sai Sai and Ying Ying have been married **since** 2001.

For+ a period of time (တႃႇ)

Sai Sai stayed with us **for** three days.

I am going away **for** a few weeks.

They have been married for ten years.

I have been studied at Lashio **for** three years.

Before, after, during, while (ၼၶေ ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်း)

Everybody is nervous **before** exams. (ၵႂၼ်တၢင်း၊ ၵႂၼ်ၶေႃႈ)

I went to sleep **during** the film. (ၶူင်းငၢႆ)

We were tired **after** our visit to the museum. (ဝႆးလႄ)

Before film, **during** film, **after** film, **while** watching the film.

Next, between, in front of, opposite, by, above, below

Ying Ying is **next** to Sai Sai. (ႁိမ်းၶၢင်ႈ)

Ying Ying sits **between** Sai Sai and Ying hom. (ၶူင်းၵၢင်)

Ying Ying stands **in front of** Sai Sai. (ၽၢႆႇၼႃႈ)

His house is **opposite** to her house. (တေႃႇၼႃႈ)

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Our house is **by** the Nam Mao River. (ၸိုမ်း)

The picture is **above** the shelves. (ၽၢႆႇၼိူဝ်)

The shelves are **below** the pictures. (ၽၢႆႇတႂ်ႈ)

Conjuntions

တူဝ်ၵပ်း ၶိုၼ်းပွင်ႉႁူမ်ႈလၢႆလၢႆၵွၼ်

Since- ၸဵမ်မိူဝ်ႈ

Many things have happened **since** I left school.

I have never seen him since that unfortunate event happened.

Or- ၵမ်ႈၶၶၼ်

You **or** your sister stays with your parents.

You must work or starve.

You may take this book or that one.

He may study law or medicine or engineering or he may enter into trade.

If –သင်ၸိူင်ႉဝႃႈ သင်ဝႃႈ

If he is there, I shall see him.

If I am poor, yet I am honest.

I asked him if he would help me.

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I wonder if he will come.

If I feel any doubt I inquire.

That -ၵႃၶင်

He was annoyed that he was contradicted.

I am so tired that I cannot go on.

Than- ေယ

Wisdom is better than rubies.

I see you oftener than him.

Lest-(rare) ေၵႃ,

Love not sleeps, lest thou come to poverty.

Do not be idle, lest you come to event.

While-ၸိူဝ်ႈ

While there is life there is hope.

The girls sang while the boy played.

While I have no money to spend, you also have nothing to spend on.

Only-ၵႃၶင်လီၼ်

Only today is pleasant, yesterday was very hot.

I want to go with you only.

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Except –လိူဝ်သေ

They look very similar except that one is a little taller.

လိူဝ်းၶဝ်ႇ တူၺ်းၼမ်ႉမိူၼ်ၵၼ်သေႇယဝ်ႉ လိူဝ်သေ ၵၼ်ၶဝ်ႇ ယၢဝ်းၵိတ်းၼိုင်ႈ။

Except a man he born again, he cannot see the kingdom of god.

Without-ၵၢမ်ႇမီး

I shall not go without you do.

Other conjunctions – ၶေႃႈၵိုင်းသိူင်း တၢင်ႇလိူဝ်းလႄႈ

Because-ၵွပ်ႈဝႃႈ၊ ၵွပ်ႈပိူဝ်ႈဝႃႈ၊, **for-**တႃႇ၊

Since- ၸဵမ်မိူဝ်ႈ၊, **and-**လႄႈ၊

{although, though, even though, in spite of}-ဝႃႈလိူင်ႈၶႄၶၼ်သေတႃႉ ၵေႃႈ၊

In case- ဝႃႈလိူင်ႈၶႄၶၼ်၊ ယွၼ်ႈလူင်ႈၶဝ်ႉသေ၊

Unless (if not)- သင်ၵႃႈမ်ႇ လိူင်ႈၶႄၶၼ်၊

As long as- ႁိုင်ၵႃႈႁိုင်ၵေႃႈ၊

As like- မိူၼ်ၶႄၶၼ်၊ မိူၼ်ၶႄင်ႇ၊

As if- မိၼ်ႈၸွင်း

During- မိူဝ်ႈၸွင်း

By the time- မိူဝ်ႈယၢမ်း

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But- ၵူၺ်းၵႃႈ etc.

The interjection or exclamation

To use some sudden feeling a or emotion- ၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း မိူဝ်ႈၶိုင်ႈဢၢင်ႈပီၼ်မႃး လွင်ႈတိုၵ်ႉ၊ ႁူဝ်၊ ၸႂ်တိုၵ်ႉတီၵ်ႉၸိူဝ်းၶႅၼ်ႇယဝ်ႉ။

Hello! What are you doing there? ႁေႃႈလူဝ် သူႁဵတ်းသင်ယူႇလႃႇ။

Alas! He is dead. ဢလႃႉ မၢၼ်းတၢႆ။

Ha! We have won the game. ႁႃ ႁဝ်းၽေႉပိူၼ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။

Ah! Have they gone there? ဢႃႉ ၶဝ်ၵႂႃႇတၢင်းယဝ်ႉႁႃး။

Oh! I got such a fright. ဢူဝ်ႉ ၵဝ်ႁူဝ် လိူင်ႉၶႅၼ်။

Hey! Don't make a noise. ႁေး ယႃႇမေႃးၸၼ်ႇ

How! Wow! ပီၼ်ႈၸိူဝ်ႉ ပီၼ်ႈၸိူဝ်ႉ၊ ဝႃး။

Prefix- တူဝ်ၵပ်းၼႃႈၶေႃႈ word

With the meaning "not"- တီႈပွင်ႇမၢႆးဝႃႈ (ဢမ်ႇ)

ပီၼ်ၶေႃႈသၢမ်ၶမ်းမၢင်ႈဝႆႉ

Prefix- **(un, in, il, ir, and dis-)** are often used to give adjective (and some verbs and some nouns) a negative meaning.

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Example

Un

Happy- သိူဝ်း	unhappy- ဢမ်ႇသိူဝ်း
Friendly- မိူတ်ႈၵိူဝ်း	unfriendly-ဢမ်ႇမိူတ်ႈၵိူဝ်း
Able- လႆႈ	unable-ဢမ်ႇလႆႈ
Employed- မီးၵၢၼ်	unemployed-ဢမ်ႇမီးၵၢၼ်
Lock- ၶတ်း	unlock-ဢမ်ႇၶတ်း
Dress- ၶုၼ်ႈသိူဝ်ႉၶူဝ်း	undress-ဢမ်ႇၶုၼ်ႈ

Im

Possible- ပဵၼ်လႆႈ	impossible-ဢမ်ႇပဵၼ်လႆႈ
Polite- ယဵၼ်ႉငေႃႈ	Impolite-ဢမ်ႇယဵၼ်ႉငေႃႈ
Patient- ၸႂ်ယၢဝ်း	Impatient-ဢမ်ႇၸႂ်ယၢဝ်း

In

Correct- ထိူဝ်ႈၸႂ်ႈ	incorrect-ဢမ်ႇထိူဝ်ႈၸႂ်ႈ
Visible- ႁၼ်လႆႈ	Invisible-ဢမ်ႇႁၼ်လႆႈ

dis

Like- လႆႈၸႂ်	dislike-ဢမ်ႇလႆႈၸႂ်
Agree- ၽွမ်ႉၸႂ်	disagree-ဢမ်ႇၽွမ်ႉၸႂ်
Honest- လၵ်းလီမ်	dishonest-ဢမ်ႇလၵ်းလီမ်

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Appear- ပဵၼ် disappear-ၵမ်ႉပဵၼ်

Il or Ir

Legal- လွမ်းတြႃး illegal-ၵမ်ႉလွမ်းတြႃး

Regular- ပိူင်တၢ်း irregular-ၵမ်ႉလိူဝ်းပိူင်တၢ်း

Re

Open- ပိုတ်ႇ reopen-ပိုတ်ႇၶိုၼ်း

Do- ႁဵတ်း redo-ႁဵတ်းၶိုၼ်း

Sit- ၼင်ႈ resit-ၼင်ႈၶိုၼ်း

Take- ဢဝ် retake-ဢဝ်ၶိုၼ်း

Over

Doing- ႁဵတ်း overdoing-ႁဵတ်းယၢပ်ႇ

Work- ႁဵတ်း overwork- ႁဵတ်းယၢပ်ႇ

Mis

Understand-ပွင်ႇၸႂ် misunderstand-ၵမ်ႉပွင်ႇၸႂ်

read- ဢၢၼ်ႇ misread-ဢၢၼ်ႇၽိတ်း

Suffix-တူဝ်ၵပ်းတၢင်းလင်ၼႆႉ မႃးပဵၼ် noun

Verb	Suffix	Noun	တီႈပွင်ႇ
Improve	Ment	improve<u>ment</u>	တိူဝ်းၶိုၼ်ႈမႃး

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Manage	Ment	Management	ၵၢတ်ႇၵၢၼ်
Elect	Ion	Election	လိူၵ်ႈတင်ႈ
Discuss	Ion	Discussion	ၵုပ်ႉၵၢၼ်
Inform	Ation	Information	ၶၢဝ်ႇ
Organize	Ation	Organization	ၵုမ်း
Jog	Ing	Jogging	ဝိၼ်
Spell	Ing	Spelling	ပွင်ႇတူဝ်လိၵ်ႈ
Educate	Ion	Education	ၵၢၼ်ႁဵၼ်း
Translate	Ion	Translation	ပိၼ်ႇလိၵ်ႈ
Adjective	**Suffix**	**Noun**	**တီႈပွင်ႇ**
Happy	Ness	Happiness	သိူဝ်းလိူဝ်၊ လူမ်း
Weak	Ness	Weakness	တၢင်းယွပ်ႈယွမ်း
Dark	Ness	Darkness	လပ်းသိုင်ႇ
Punctual	Ity	Punctuality	လိၢ၊ လွၵ်ႈမိူင်ႈ
Stupid	Ity	Stupidity	လိူင်းငေႃႉ
Similar	Ity	Similarity	မိူၼ်
Verb	**Suffix**	**Noun**	**တီႈပွင်ႇ**
Dance	Er	Dancer	ႁွၼ်းၵူႉ
Sing	Er	Singer	ၶူႈႁွင်ႉၵႂၢမ်း
Farm	Er	Farmer	ၵဝ်ႈၶေႃး
Drive	Er	Driver	ၵဝ်ႈၵၢဝ်း

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Act	Or	Actor	လဵၼ်းလိူင်း၊
Operate	Or	Operator	ႁူၼ်းႁူမ်ႈၵၢၼ်
Noun	**Suffix**	**Noun**	**တီႈပွင်ႇ**
Art	Ist	Artist	မေႃမိူဝ်းလၢၼ်ၵၢင်ႈ
Journal	Ist	Journalist	ၽူႈတႅမ်ႈၶၢဝ်ႇ
Psychology	ist	Psychologist	ၽူႈႁူႉၸၼ်းပႃးလွင်ႈ
Economy	Ist	Economist	ၽူႈႁူႉၸၼ်းၵၢၼ်မၢၵ်ႈမီး
Verb/ noun	**Suffix**	**Adjective**	**တီႈပွင်ႇ**
Danger	Ous	Dangerous	မီးၽေးယႂ်ႇ
Fame	Ous	Famous	လိုဝ်ႈသိင်လိုဝ်း
Music	Al	Musical	ပၢင်ၽိင်းႁူမ်း
Politics	Al	Political	ၵၢၼ်မိူင်း
Cloud	Y	Cloudy	ၽႃႉၵၢမ်ႉငေႃႉ
Fog	Y	Foggy	မူၺ်တူၵ်း၊ မွၵ်ႇႁုမ်ႉ
Sun	Y	Sunny	လႅတ်ႇလီ
Dirt	Y	Dirty	ၵဵင်ႉ
Attract	Tive	Attractive	ၵႅၼ်လွင်ႈ
Create	Tive	Creative	ၼူင်သၢင်ႉ
Enjoy	Able	Enjoyable	သိူဝ်းလွင်ႈ
Comfort	Able	Comfortable	သၢႆႇလွင်ႈ
Knowledge	Able	Knowledgeable	မီးႁူမ်းႁူႉၶႅမ်

Suite	Able	Suitable	သၢင်ႇထုၵ်ႇ
Help	Ful	Helpful	ၸွႆႈထႅမ်ၼတႉ
Care	Ful	Careful	ဝႆႉလၵ်းၼတႉ
Pain	Ful	Painful	ၸဵပ်းၼတႉ
Thought	Ful	Thoughtful	ငူၶၼ်ႉၼတႉ
Help	Less	Helpless	ၵမ်ႇၸွႆႈထႅမ်
Care	Less	Careless	ၵမ်ႇဝႆႉလၵ်း
Home	Less	Homeless	ၵမ်ႇမီးႁိူၼ်းယူႇ
Thought	Less	Thoughtless	ၵမ်ႇမီးတၢင်းငူၶၼ်ႉ
Job	Less	Jobless	ၵမ်ႇမီးၵၢၼ်

မၢႆတွင်း။ ။

ၵႂၢမ်းတေသိုပ်ႇလီပ်ႈႁဵၼ်း(tense)ယဝ်ႉၼႄး တွၼ်ႈၼႆႉ မၼ်းလမ်ႇလွင်ႈ တႃႇ ၽူႈတေလီပ်ႈႁဵၼ်းႁူႉ ၵၢင်းၵိတ်ႉၶဝ်တင်းသိင်ႈယဝ်ႉ။ ၵၼ်ၵႂၢမ်းၼၼ်ႉမႄး တီႈ ၶိူဝ်ၼႆႉတင်းသိင်ႈ မၼ်းႁူလ်းပီၼ် တူဝ်ငဝ်ႉပိူင်လိၵ်ႈ ၵမ်ႇႁူႉၵမ်ႇပီၼ် ၶၼ်ႉႁူလ်း။ တီႈတၢင်ႈၼႆႈ ၵႂၢမ်းတေသိုပ်ႇၼၶႄႇ လႆးၵေႇသၢင်ႈတူၼ်ႈႁၢမ်း ၵၼ်လမ်ႇလွင်ႈ(sentence) မၼ်းႁႂႇ။ ၶင်ႇႁိုဝ် တေပွင်ႇလိုင်ၢႈ တႃႇၽူႈ လီပ်ႈႁဵၼ်းၶဝ်လႆႈၶၼ်ႉ ၽူႈတၵ်ႈလိၵ်ႈ ၶတ်းလိုတ်ႉမ်ႈၼၶ လွၵ်းလႆးမၼ်း ႁႂႇႁူလ်း ႁွပ်ႈၼႆႉ လီပ်ႈႁဵၼ်းတူလ်းတႃႉ။

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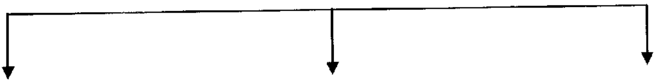
Tense (12)

Present tense (4) တူၶၼ်ႈထိၼ်ၵႃႇမ်း ၵိၼ်ႇၵပ်းယၢမ်းလဵဝ်

Past tense (4) တူၶၼ်ႈထိၼ်ၵႃႇမ်း ၵိၼ်ႇၵပ်း မိူၼ်ႈပူၼ်ႉမႃး

Future tense (4) တူၶၼ်ႈထိၼ်ၵႃႇမ်း ၵိၼ်ႇၵပ်းၵၢၼ်တေပဵၼ်မႃး **တၢင်းၼႃႈ**

present **past** **future**



Am/ is/ are/	**was/ were**	**shall/will**
have/ has	**had**	
go	**went**	**shall/will go**

Present has (4) tenses such as

- **Present simple tense-** ၽွင်းပိၼ်ၶ
- **Present continuous tense-** ၽွင်းသိုဝ်ႉပိၼ်ၶ
- **Present perfect tense-** ၽွင်းတိူၵ်ႈပိၼ်ၶယဝ်ႉ
- **Present perfect continuous tense-** ၽွင်းလႅမ်ယဝ်ႉတူဝ်

How to use present simple- လွၵ်းလၢႆးလွႆႈတိုဝ်း

1. Habitual action- လွင်ႈယၢမ်ႈႁဵတ်းတႃႇသေႇ၊

I drink tea every **morning.** ၵဝ်ၵိၼ်ၶမ်ႉၶၢင်ႈဝၢၼ်ၵူႈၶင်၊

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I get up **every day** at six o'clock. ၵဝ်ၶွၼ်းလုၵ်ႉၼွၵ်းမွင်း ႁူၵ်းဝၼ်း။

2. General truths- လွင်ႈမၢၼ်ႇမႅၼ်ႈတၢင်းလူင်

The sun **rises in the east.** လုၵ်ႈဝၼ်း ႁိုၼ်းမႃးတၢင်းဢွၵ်ႇ,

Honey is **sweet.** ၼမ်ႉၽိုင်ႉဝၢၼ်

3. Exclamatory sentences- ၶေႃႈတိုၼ်ႇ, တူၵ်းၸႂ်

Here comes the bus! ပၢႆႇၵႃး မႃး

There she goes! မၼ်းၶိုၼ်းၵႂႃႇယဝ်ႉ

4. Telling story- မိူဝ်ႈၼၼ်း ၵပုမ်,

Khun sam law extremely loves **Nang Oo Peim.**

ၶုၼ်သၢမ်လေႃး ႁၵ်ႉၼၢင်းဢူးပိမ်ႉၼႃႉၼႃႉ။

King Asoka is a great king in India.

ၶုၼ်ႁေႃၶမ်း ဢသေႃၵ ပဵၼ်ၶုၼ်ယိုင်ႉယႂ်ႇ, ၼႂ်းမိူင်းဢိၼ်တီးယႃးလႄႈ။

5. Fixed timetable future- ပိူင်ပီၼ်ၶၢဝ်းၶိူဝ်ႈ မီးၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းတမ်းဝႆႉ.

The **match** starts at 9 o'clock. ပွႆးတေ, ၵဝ်ႈမူင်း

The **train** leaves at 5:30. လူတ်ႈၾႆး ၵႂႃႇ, ႁႃႈမူင်း ၶိုင်ႈ

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Present simple has (4) sentences such as

ၵၢၼ်ၸႂ်ႉတေတႅမ်ႈ ၵၢၼ်ၵိၼ်, ယၢမ်းလိၼ်ၶႂ်. မီးလွႆးတႅမ်ႈ (4)မဵဝ်း

မိူၼ်ၶင်,

Affirmative sentence (တူၼ်းၵႂၢမ်း ယူဝ်းယူဝ်း)

Subject	Verb	Object
I, we, you, they	Write	English
He/ she/ it	Writes	English

I write English. ၵဝ်တႅမ်ႈ ၵၢင်းၵိတ်း။

Negative sentence (တူၼ်းၵႂၢမ်း သၢၼ်ၶတ်း)

Subject	Do	Not	Verb	Object
I/we/ you, they	Do	Not	Write	English
He/ she/it	Do	Not	Write	English

I do not write English. (don't) ၵဝ်ၶႄႉ ၵမ်ႇတႅမ်ႈ ၵၢင်းၵိတ်ႉ.

Interrogative or question sentence -(တူၼ်းၵႂၢမ်းထၢမ်)

Do/does	Subject	Verb	Object
Do	I/we/you/they	Write	English?
Does	He/she/it	Write	English?

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Do I write English? ၵဝ်တႅမ်ႈ ၵၢင်းၵိတ်းႁႃး?

Interrogative negative- (ထၢမ်ႇႁႂ်ႈဢမ်ႇထၢမ်ႇသၢမ်ႇ)

Do/does	**Not**	**Subject**	**Verb**	**Object**
Do	Not	I/we/you/ they	Write	English?
Does	Not	He/she/it	Write	English?

Do not I write English? ၵဝ်ဢမ်ႇတႅမ်ႈ ၵၢင်းၵိတ်းႁႃး?

လိၵ်ႈၶေႃႈသၢင်ႇ Simple present tense ၼႆႉ ပေႃးလႆႈမီးပႃး ၸိုင်ႈၼႆႉ ယဝ်ႉ။

(Subject + Verb + object) = (Subj + V + Obj)

I write English.

↓ ↓ ↓

ၶေႃႈႁဵတ်း ႁဵတ်း ၵၢၼ်လႆႈၶၢမ်ႈႁဵတ်း

We are not talking only about now. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly.

ႁဵင်းလႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း present simple ၼႆႉ လၢတ်ႈလွင်ႈပဵၼ်ႁူႈလွင်ႈၶၢင်ႈယၢမ်းလီဝ်။ ၵမ်ႈၵႃႈ လၢတ်ႈလွင်ႈယၢမ်းလီဝ်လႄႈ ႁဵင်းလႂ်ႉတိုဝ်းမၼ်း ၵၢၼ်ပဵၼ်တေႃႇ သေႇၼႄလႆႈ ၵမ်းၵမ်းပဵၼ်။

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Nurse look after patients in hospital.

မေႃယႃယိင်းၵႂၢၼ်ႇ, လူလွမ်တူၺ်းထိုင် ၵူၼ်းပိၼ်ၶဝ် တီႈႁူင်းယႃ။

I **usually go** to Muse at the weekends.

The earth goes round the sun.

Rice grows everywhere **in rain season**.

We use the present simple when we say *how often* we do things. ၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း **Present simple** မိူဝ်ႈၵမ်းၵမ်း၊ မိူဝ်ႈႁဵတ်းတၢင်းသေ,

How often do you go to the dentist?

Ying Ying does not drink tea **every often**.

In summer Sai Sai **usually** plays football once or twice a week.

မိူဝ်ႈပၼ်ၶေႃႈမၼ်ႈၵၢၼ်ႇ၊ ၶေႃႈလႆႈလွင်ႈ၊ ၶေႃႈတူၵ်းလူင်းၵၼ်

I promise I won't be late. ၵဝ်ပၼ်ၶေႃႈမၼ်ႈၵၢၼ်ႇ, တေဢမ်ႇတူၵ်းလိုၼ်းယဝ်ႈ။

I agree what you advise. ၵဝ်ၽွမ်ႉၸွမ်းလွမ်း ၶၢမ်းမိုဝ်းလၢတ်ႈ။

<u>Exercise –တူၼ်ႈၽိုၵ်း</u>

We get up before at 5. A.M.

School begins at 7.AM.

I often go late to school.

The class teacher punishes us for getting late.

They make a nose in the library.

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Fill the verb in blanket to correct- သႂ်ႇပၼ် verb ၼႂ်းမၼ်

1. I----------up at six a.m. (get)
2. My father----------the newspapers in the morning every day. (read)
3. My mother------------our dinner. (cook)
4. My elder sister------------the dishes. (wash)
5. She ------------ because her boyfriend left her. (cry)
6. Ying Ying ------------ the house. (sweep)
7. The postman----------our letters a about nine a.m. (deliver)
8. Her father-----------to his office at eight o'clock everyday.(go)
9. The gardener---------the plants in the morning. (water)
10. In the evening we often----------TV. (watch)

Make the following statements into (a) negative, (b) questions: တီႈတႂ်ႈၼႆႉ ႁဵတ်းၶေႃႈၵႂၢမ်းၶတ်း ၵေႃႈ ၶေႃႈထၢမ်ပၼ်လူး

He can read English.

{**A**} He cannot read English.

{**B**} Can he read English?

1. She has a brother.
2. I must do it now.

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3. He is very late.
4. They have time to do it.
5. You can wait here.
6. I am right.
7. We can see from here.
8. He must eat it.
9. They are French.
10. You must tell him everything.

Change the pronouns become singular and make the verb to correct in the following sentences.

လႄႈ pronoun plural ၼိုင်ႈဢၼ်မႂ်ႇ singular ငဝ်ႈ လႄႈ verb ၼိုင်ႈဢၼ်

1. They know English well and can answer all my questions.

   He/she knows English well and can answer all my questions.
2. My friends do not understand when they speak quickly
3. They may go to London but they are not certain yet.
4. These books cost more than my friends want to pay.
5. Those ladies play tennis well, but they cannot swim.

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Turn the following statements into questions, asking about the words in **bold type**:

တူၺ်း တူဝ်လိၵ်ႈလမ်လမ်ၶေၶၢင်ႇသေ ႁဵတ်းၶေႃႈထၢမ်

1. She wants to speak to **you.**

   To whom does she speak to?

2. Aunt Jane has put away **your** things.

   Whose thing does Aunt Jane has put away?

3. She writes to **her mother**.

   Who does she writes to?

4. They stay with **some friends**.

   Whom do they stay with?

5. He sits on a **chair**.

   Where does he sit?

6. Mr.Smith talks to **his teacher**.

   Who does Mr.Smith talks to?

7. I look at **him**.

   Who do you look at?

8. Ying Ying read the **story book**.

   What does she read?

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Write the questions to which the words in **bold type** in the following statement provide the answers. Choose the right question word from the list given below:

တူၺ်းတွပ်ႇမႃးလႅင်လႅင်လိူၵ်ႈၸႂ်ႉသေ ၼႂ်းၶေႃႈၵႂၢမ်းထၢမ်

What, which, who/whom, whose, when, where, why, how.

1. I live in **Namkham.**

   Where do you live?

2. That is **my uncle's car.**

   Whose car is that?

3. She will return **tomorrow.**

   When will she return?

4. I go to school **by bus.**

   How do you go to school?

5. Jao Pandita teaches us **English grammar.**

   What does he teach you?

6. I give the book to **Sai Sai.**

   Who do you give the book to?

7. Sai Sai eats a **chocolate. What does he eat?**

8. The train arrives **at 8 o'clock.**

   What time the train arrives?

9. I want to speak to **Mr. Smith.**

   Who do you want to speak to?

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10. **Everest** is the highest mountain in the world.

Which mountain is the highest in the world?

Question tags

ၵႂၢမ်းထၢမ်ၵၼ်ၼၼ်ႉ   မိူၼ်ၵႂၢမ်းတႆးမီးဝႆႉၼႆႉ   “ၵၢမ်ႇလွင်ႈႁႃး”ၼေၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

တီႈတွၼ်ႈ ၼၼ်ႉႁပ်ႉတေလႆႈတွင်းဝႆႉ မၼ်းမီးၼေၼ်ႉၼၼ်ႉ...

ပေႃးတွၼ်ႈၵႂၢမ်းပိူၼ် positiveလိူင် တေလႆႈလၢပိူၼ် negative

is-isn't/ are- aren't/ was- wasn't/ were- weren't/ have-haven't/ has-hasn't/ had- hadn't/

ပေႃးတွၼ်ႈၵႂၢမ်းပိူၼ် negativeလိူင် တေလႆႈလၢပိူၼ် positive

isn't- is/ aren't- are/ wasn't- was/ weren't- were/ haven't- have/ hasn't- has/ hadn't had/

Add the necessary question tags to the following sentences

ၸိတ်းၶေႃႈထၢမ်ၵၼ်ဝႆႉ **question tags** မႃးပၼ်လူး

Harry and Jack have come. (Positive)

ႁႄရီႊလႄႈ ၵျႅၵ်ႉ မႃးယဝ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

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Harry and Jack have come haven't they? **(Negative)**

ႁႅရီလႄႈ ၵျႅၵ်ႉမႃးယဝ်ႉယဝ်ႉ ၵမ်ႇလႆႈႁိုဝ်?

You will help us.

The dog won't bite.

Sai Sai is sleeping.

He hasn't fallen sick.

Sai Sai passes the examination.

He can't run. မၼ်းၵမ်ႇၵၢၼ်ႇလႆႈ။ **(Negative)**

He can't run can he? မၼ်းၵမ်ႇၵၢၼ်ႇလႆႈ ၵမ်ႇလႆႈႁိုဝ်။ **(Positive)**

They are sweeping the floor.

They didn't go home.

They meet you often.

I am not disturbing you.

Miss Hom leng teaches English.

Read the following and add a question tag. ၵၢၼ်ႇတီႈတႂ်ႈ ၼႆႉသေလႄႈ သႂ်ႇႁႂ်ႈပဵၼ် question tag

- He is French. **He is French isn't he?**
- We are late.

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- Are you angry?
- They have two children.
- You understand it.

Present continuous tense –

ပွင်ႇၵႂၢမ်း "ၵၢၼ်တိုၵ်ႉ သိုပ်ႇပဵၼ်"

(Subject + V-to be + ing form + Object)

Present continuous tense is used for an action is going on at the time of speaking

လၢႆးၸႂ်ႉ Present continuous tense ၼႆႉ မိူဝ်ႈပိၼ်ၶႂၢင်း ၵၢၼ်တူင်ႉ ၼိူဝ် တိုၵ်ႉသိုပ်ႇပဵၼ်ယူႇ မိူဝ်ႈၶႂၢင်းႁဝ်းလၢတ်ႈ ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

1. She is singing now. မၼ်းၼၢင်း တိုၵ်ႉႁွင်ႉၵႂၢမ်းယူႇ မိူဝ်ႈလဵဝ်။
2. She is smiling now. မၼ်းၼၢင်း တိုၵ်ႉယုမ်ႉယူႇ မိူဝ်ႈလဵဝ်။

For a temporary action which is not happening at the time of speaking

တိုၵ်ႉသိုပ်ႇပဵၼ်ယူႇ ၶႅပ်းၵႃႈ ၵမ်ႉပဵၼ်မိူဝ်ႈၶႂၢင်းႁဝ်းလၢတ်ႈ

1. I am reading (story book). ၵဝ်ဢၢၼ်ႇပပ်ႉ ၵပိုမ်ႇယူႇ။

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He is not reading at the moment of speaking but the action is going on.

မိူဝ်ႈမၼ်းလၢတ်ႈ မၼ်းဢမ်ႇဢၢၼ်ႇ ၵူၺ်းၵေႃႈ ၸဝ်ႈႁူႉဝႃႈ မၼ်းတိုၵ်ႉသိုပ်ႇ ဢၢၼ်ႇယူႇ။

2. Sai Sai wants to work in America, so he is learning English.

   ၸၢႆးၸၢႆးၶႂ်ႈႁဵတ်းၵၢၼ်မိူင်းဢမေႊရိၵၢၼ်းလႄႈ မၼ်းၸၢႆး တိုၵ်ႉ ႁဵၼ်းဢင်းၵိတ်ႉယူႇ။

   (But perhaps he is not learning English exactly at the time of speaking).

   (မိူဝ်ႈလၢတ်ႈၼၼ်ႉ ၸၢႆးၸၢႆးဢမ်ႇႁဵၼ်းဢင်းၵိတ်ႉ ၵူၺ်းၵေႃႈ ႁူႉဝႃႈ မၼ်း တိုၵ်ႉႁဵၼ်းယူႇ)

To take place in the near future. ဢၼ်ၵႂႃႇတီႈ တေမႃးပဵၼ်

1. I am going to the cinema tonight.

   ၵဝ်တေၵႂႃႇ တူၺ်းငဝ်းတူင်ႉ ၶမ်ႈၼႆႉ။

2. My uncle is arriving tomorrow.

   လုင်းႁဝ်းတေ ထိုင်မႃး မိူဝ်ႈၽုၵ်ႈ။

When we talking about things happening in a period around now, (For example: today, this week, this evening.)

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ၵၢၼ်ပိၼ်ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်း ၶၢဝ်းၼိုဝ်းၶႄႉ၊ ၵမ်ႉၵိုင်သၢင်ၶႄႉ၊

Are you working hard today? Yes, I have a lot to do.

We are talking about changing that happening around now. ႁဝ်းလၢတ်ႈ လွင်ႈလႅၵ်ႈလၢႆ ၵၢၼ်ပိၼ်ၶၢဝ်းယူႇ၊ မိူဝ်ႈလဵဝ်

1. The population of the world is rising very fast.

   ႁူဝ်ၵူၼ်း ၼႂ်းလူၵ်ႈၶႄႉ ၶိုၼ်ႈတိုဝ်းၶိုၼ်ႈမႃး ဝႆးငႆႉငႆႉ။

2. Your English is getting better.

   ၵႂၢမ်းဢင်းၵိတ်ႉသူ ၼမ်ႉတိူဝ်းမႃးယဝ်ႉ။

(Sub + V-to be + ing form + Obj)

Affirmative sentence

Subject	Verb to be	Ing form	Object
I	Am	Writing	English.
We/you/they	Are	Writing	English.
He/she/it	Is	Writing	English.

I am writing English. ၵဝ်တိုၵ်ႉ တႅမ်ႈ ၵႂၢမ်းဢင်းၵိတ်ႉယူႇ၊

Negative

Subject	Verb be	Not	Ing form	Object
I	Am	Not	Writing	English.

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We/you/ they	Are	Not	Writing	English.
He/she/it	Is	Not	Writing	English.

Question

Verb to be	**subject**	**Ing form**	**Object**
Am	I	Writing	English.
Are	We/you/they	Writing	English.
Is	He/she/it	Writing	English.

Negative question

Verb to be	**subject**	**Not**	**Ing form**	**Object**
Am	I	Not	Writing	English.
Are	We/you/they	Not	Writing	English.
Is	He/she/it	Not	Writing	English.

Something happening now

Please be quiet, I am working.

Look at Ying Ying! She's wearing her new hat.

The weather is nice at the moment, it is not raining.

Where are the children? They are playing in the park.

We are having dinner now, can you phone again later.

Is it raining? 'Yes, take an umbrella.'

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Notice:

The following verbs are not normally used in the continuous form:

verbs မၢင်လွၵ်းၼႆႉ ၵမ်ႈၼမ်ၵဝ်ႇမၢင်လွၵ်ႈတိူဝ်းၸႂ်ႉ**Continuous from** ဝႆႉၼႆ။ ၼိုဝ်းၼႆႉ

- **Verbs of perception,** see, hear, smell, notice, recognize
- **Verbs of appearing** appear, look, seem.
- **Verbs of emotion**, want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate. hope, refuse, prefer,
- **Verbs of thinking**, think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, trust, remember, forget, know, understand, imagine, mean, mind.
- **Have (possess),** own, possess, belong to, contain, consist of.

Present perfect tense

ပွင်ႇၵႂၢမ်း ၵၢၼ်လႅင်ႉတေႃႉၶိုဝ်

When we use the present perfect there is always a connection with now. The action in the past has a result now.

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ပေႃးႁဝ်းတိုဝ်း present perfect ၼႆႉ တေပဵၼ်မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇ ၵၢၼ်ႁဵတ်းယဝ်ႉ ႁူႉမႅဝ်ႈလီဝ်ယဝ်ႉ။ **လွင်ႈတူင်ႉၼမ်းၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉႁူႉ ၽွၼ်းလီၽွၼ်းလၢႆႇ(result)ပိၼ်မႅဝ်ႈလီဝ်။** ပုင်ႇတႅၵ်ႈၼမ်းမွၼ်ၼႆႉ

We are at home. ႁဝ်းယူႇႁိူၼ်း (simple present tense)

We are going out. ႁဝ်းတိူၵ်ႉႁူႉတၢင်းၼွၵ်ႈ (present continuous tense)

We have gone out. ႁဝ်းႁူႉတၢင်းၼွၵ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။ **(present perfect tense)** ←

(Subject + Verb to have + past participle + object)

Affirmative sentence

Subject	V- to have	Past participle	Object
I/we/you/they	Have	Written	English.
He/she/it	Has	Written	English.

We have written English. ႁဝ်းတႅမ်ႈဢင်းၵိတ်ႈ ယဝ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

Negative sentence

Subject	**V-to have**	**Not**	**p- p**	**Object**
I/we/you They	Have	Not	Written	English.
He/she/it	Has	Not	Written	English.

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Question sentence

Verb to have	subject	p- p	Object
Have	I/we/you/they	Written	English?
Has	He/she/it	Written	English?

Negative question sentence

V. to have	Not	Subject	p-p	Object
Have	Not	I/we/you/ They	Written	English?
Has	Not	He/she/it	Written	English?

We use the present perfect for an action in the past with a result now:

လွင်ႈတူင်ႉမၼ်း ၼတႃႉပူၼ်ႉမႃးယဝ်ႉ ၽွၼ်းလီၽွၼ်းလႃမၼ်း ပိၼ်မိူဝ်ႈလဵဝ်

- I have lost my passport. (I can't find my passport now)
- Where is Sai Sai? He has gone to bed.
- We have bought a new car.
- Ying Ying is on holiday. Oh! Where has she gone?
- Can I take this newspaper? Have you finished with it?

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A: have you traveled a lot Sai Sai?

B: yes, I have been to lots of places.

A: Really? Have you ever been to China?

B: yes, I have been to China twice.

A: what about India?

B: No, I haven't been to India.

I have just…/ I have already…/ I haven't …yet

Just = a short time ago -ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းပွတ်းပွတ်းဢွၼ်ႇ

A: Are Sai Sai and Ying Ying here?

B: Yes, they **have just arrived**.- လႆႈယဝ်ႉ။ ၶဝ် လႅင်ႉတေႃႇႁွတ်ႈၼႆႉမႃး

A: Are you hungry?

B: No, I have just had dinner.

A: Is Sai Sai here?

B: No, he has just gone.

Already =(တွၼ်တၢင်း) before you expected/ before I expected - ၵွၼ်ၶေႃႉ ႁဝ်းမုင်ႉမွင်း

A: what time are Sai Sai and Ying Ying coming?

ၶၢဝ်းလႂ် ၸၢႆးၸၢႆးတင်း ယိင်းယိင်း တေမႃး

B: they have **already** arrived. (Before you expected)

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ၶဝ်တင်းသွင် ပေႃးၼွၼ်မႃးယဝ်ႉ။ (ၼွၼ်ၵႂႃႇၶၢင်တၢင်း ႁဵဝ်းထၢင်ႈ)

It has only nine o'clock and Ying Ying has **already** gone to bed.

A: Sai Sai, this is Ying hom.

B: yes, I know. We have **already** met. (Before I expect)

Yet = until now. -တေႃႇထိုင်မိူဝ်ႈလဵဝ်

Yet ၶႅၼ်ႉ လွင်ႈတိူဝ်း တၢင်းႁၢင်သုတ်း ပွင်ႇႁူမ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။ ယဝ်ႉၵေႃႈ လွင်ႈတိူဝ်း ၶေႃႈသၢၼ်ၶတ်းၼႄ ၶေႃႈထၢမ်

You can use **yet** in **negative** sentences and **question**.

Yet is usually use at the end of sentence.

Yet in negative- လွင်ႈတိူဝ်း ၶႅၼ်းၶေႃႈသၢၼ်ၶတ်း

A: Is Sai Sai here.

B: no, they haven't arrived yet.

A: Does Sai Sai know that you are going away?

B: No, I haven't told him yet.

Sai Sai has bought a new dress but he hasn't worn it yet.

Yet in questions: လွင်ႈတိူဝ်း ၶႅၼ်းၶေႃႈထၢမ်

A: Has he arrived yet?

B: no, not yet. We are still waiting for him.

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A: Has our teacher started his teaching English yet?

B: Yes, he has started.

A: Have you got your job yet?

B: Yes, I have got. I will start to work next week.

Present perfect continuous tense

The way to build present perfect continuous tense-

လွင်ႈလၢႆးၵေႃႇသၢင်ႈ Present perfect continuous tense-

ပွင်ႇၵႂၢမ်းမၼ်းၼႆႉ မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇၵႂၢမ်းတႆး “**ၸမ်တေႃယဝ်ႉယဝ်ႉ**” ၼႆယဝ်ႉ။

မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇၵႂၢမ်းတႆးၸဝ်ႈဝႃႈ…

“မၼ်းတိုၵ်ႉၵိၼ်ယူႇ။ မၼ်း**ၸမ်တေႃၵိၼ်ယဝ်ႉ**ယဝ်ႉ”။

(Sub+ Verb to have+ been+ ing + Obj)

Affirmative sentence

Subject	**V.to have**	**Been**	**Ing-form**	**Object**
I/we/you/ They	Have	Been	Writing	English.
He/she/it	Has	Been	Writing	english

I have been writing English. (ၵဝ်ၸမ်တေႃတႅမ်ႈၵႂၢမ်းဢင်းၵိတ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။)

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A: Has our teacher started his teaching English yet?

B: Yes, he has started.

A: Have you got your job yet?

B: Yes, I have got. I will start to work next week.

Present perfect continuous tense

The way to build present perfect continuous tense-

လွင်ႈလၢႆးၵေႃႇသၢင်ႈ Present perfect continuous tense-

ပွင်ႇၵႂၢမ်းမၼ်းၼၼ်ႉ မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇၵႂၢမ်းတႆး "**ၸမ်တေယဝ်ႉယဝ်ႉ**" ၼႆယဝ်ႉ။

မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇၵႂၢမ်းတႆးၸဝ်းဝႃႈ...

"မၼ်းတိူၵ်ႈၵိၼ်ယူႇ။ မၼ်း**ၸမ်တေ**ၵိၼ်**ယဝ်ႉ**ယဝ်ႉ"။

(Sub+ Verb to have+ been+ ing + Obj)

Affirmative sentence

Subject	V.to have	Been	Ing-form	Object
I/we/you/ They	Have	Been	Writing	English.
He/she/it	Has	Been	Writing	english

I have been writing English. (ၵဝ်ၸမ်တေတႅမ်ႈၵၢင်းဢိင်းၵိတ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။)

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Negative sentence

Subject	**V- to have**	**not**	**Been**	**Ing- f**	**Object**
I/we/you They	Have	Not	Been	Writing	English.
He/she/it	Has	Not	Been	Writing	English.

Question sentence

V-to have	**Subject**	**Been**	**Ing-form**	**Object**
Have	I/we/you/ They	Been	Writing	English?
Has	He/she/it	Been	Writing	English?

Negative question sentence

V-have	**Subject**	**not**	**Been**	**Ing- f**	**Object**
Have	I/we/you They	Not	Been	Writing	English.
Has	He/she/it	Not	Been	Writing	English.

Example

It started doing something in the past and it still doing something.

I have been living in Namkham for (20) years.

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How long have you been learning English?

I have been learning English for ten years.

Sai sai has been learning English since 1990.

How long have they been living in this city?

The action can be a repeated action.

How long have you been driving?

I have driving car since I was (17) years old.

How long has she been reading that book?

She has being reading that book since this morning.

They have been playing tennis since o'clock.

လွင်ႈပဵၼ်ႇပိူင်ႈၵၢၼ်

Pre- perfect continuous ၼႆႉ ၸိူဝ်းယူႇ, ႁူဝ်းႁႃး ၸိူဝ်းၵမ်ႈပႆႇယဝ်ႉတူဝ် လီလီ။

Present Perfect ၼႆ ပွင်ဝႃး မိူဝ်ႈႁဵတ်းလႃတ်ႈၶၶၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ တူဝ်လီငါမ်းယဝ်ႉ။

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မႃႈတွင်ႈ။ ။

တွၼ်ႈ present tense လိူဝ်းၶဵဝ်ႉ လိၢႆးလွင်ႈတိုဝ်း ပိူင်လိၵ်ႈ ၵၢင်း ၵိတ်ႉၶဝ်မီး (4)မဵဝ်း မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇႁဝ်းၼႄဝႆႉတင်းသဵင်ႈ ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။ တွၼ်ႈ ၵၢၼ်ၼႄမေႃးလိူဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ ပေႃးတေႁူၼ်ႉႁၢမ်းတႅၼ်းႁဝ်းလီလီလိူင် တေမိူၼ် ၼင်ႇၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းမၼ်းပၼ် တွၼ်ႈလႂ်တွၼ်ႈၼၼ်ႉ....

ၵဝ် ၵိတ်ႉၵၢၼ်။	present tense
ၵဝ်တိုၵ်ႉ ၵိတ်ႉၵၢၼ်ယူႇ။	present continuous tense
ၵဝ်လႅဝ်ႈ ၵိတ်ႉၵၢၼ်ယဝ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။	present perfect tense
ၵဝ် ၵိတ်ႉၵၢၼ်လၢမ်တေယဝ်ႉ။	present perfect continuous tense

Past tense- ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းပူၼ်ႉမႃး

1. **Simple past tense**
2. **Past continuous tense**
3. **Past perfect tense**
4. **Past perfect continuous tense**

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Simple past tense

ၵၢၼ်တႅင်ႈလိူင်လိူဝ်း (မီး ပိၼ်) ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းပူၼ်ႉမႃး

Verbs use in the past tense- verbs ၵၢၼ်လွႆးတိုဝ်းၶႂ်းpast tense

Was, were, had and went, spoke etc.

Present –ယၢမ်းလဵဝ်	**past-ၵၢၼ်ပူၼ်ႉမႃး**
↓	↓
I am tired. (Now)	I was tired last night.
Where are you?	Where were you last year?
The weather is good today.	The weather was good last week.

Simple past sentence

First we use verb to be was/ were

1. I **was** a good student when I was in the school.
2. We **were** good friends by the time we studied at university.
3. You **were** a police in 1996, now you are a political man.
4. They **were** my classmate at the school in 1990.

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5. He **was** a boy who good at English in our classroom.
6. She **was** a girl who was the most beautiful in our school in 1990.
7. It **was** a big mistake that you did wrong last week.

Second we use verb to have - Had

I **had** a car. We **had** a big house. You **had** a computer etc.

Third we use verb to do- went, spoke and etc.

Affirmative sentence

Subject	Verb	Object
I, we, you, they	Wrote	English
He/ she/ it	Wrote	English

I wrote English. ၵဝ်တႅမ်ႈ ဢင်းၵိတ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

Negative sentence (တူၼ်ႈႁၢမ်း သၢၼ်ႁတ်း)

Subject	Did	Not	Verb	Object
I/we/ you, they	Did	Not	Write	English
He/ she/it	Did	Not	Write	English

I did not write English. (didn't) ၵဝ်ၶဵၼ်ႉ ဢမ်ႇတႅမ်ႈ ဢင်းၵိတ်ႉ

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Interrogative or question sentence -(တူၼ်ႈၵႂၢမ်းထၢမ်)

Did	**Subject**	**Verb**	**Object**
Did	I/we/you/they	Write	English?
Did	He/she/it	Write	English?

Did I write English? ၵဝ်တႅမ်ႈ ဢင်းၵိတ်းႁိုဝ်း?

Interrogative negative- (တူၼ်ႈၵႂၢမ်းထၢမ်သၢင်ၶတ်း)

Did	**Not**	**Subject**	**Verb**	**Object**
Did	Not	I/we/you/ they	Write	English?
Did	Not	He/she/it	Write	English?

Did not I write English? ၵဝ်ဢမ်ႇတႅမ်ႈ ဢင်းၵိတ်ႉႁိုဝ်း?

Example

1. I watch**ed** television **yesterday** evening.

   ၵဝ်တူၺ်း ထီးဝီး မိူဝ်ႈဝႃး တၢမ်းၶမ်ႈ။

2. I clean**ed** my teeth **this morning**.

3. Sai Sai and Ying Ying work**ed** in a bank from 1995 to 1999.

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4. Yesterday here rained the whole day. Just lunchtime only the rain stopped.

5. We enjoyed the party last night. We danced a lot and talked to a lot of people. The party finished midnight.

Past continuous tense-

ၵၢၼ် သိုပ်ႇပဵၼ်ယူႇ ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းပူၼ်ႉမႃး

(Sub+ Verb to be was/ were+ ing form+ Obj)

Affirmative sentence

Subject	**Verb to be**	**Ing form**	**Object**
I	Was	Writing	English.
We/you/they	Were	Writing	English.
He/she/it	was	Writing	English.

I was writing English. ၵဝ်တိုၵ်ႉ တႅမ်ႈ ဢင်းၵိတ်ႉယူႇ,

Negative

Subject	**Verb be**	**Not**	**Ing form**	**Object**
I	Was	Not	Writing	English.
We/you/	Were	Not	Writing	English.

they				
He/she/it	Was	Not	Writing	English.

I was not writing English. ၵဝ်ဢမ်ႇတႅမ်ႈ ဢင်းၵိတ်ႉ။

Question

Verb to be	**subject**	**Ing form**	**Object**
Was	I	Writing	English.
Were	We/you/they	Writing	English.
Was	He/she/it	Writing	English.

Was I writing English? ၵဝ်တႅမ်ႈ လိၵ်ႈဢင်းၵိတ်ႉႁိုဝ်။

Negative question

Verb to be	**subject**	**Not**	**Ing form**	**Object**
Was	I	Not	Writing	English.
Were	We/you/they	Not	Writing	English.
Was	He/she/it	Not	Writing	English.

Wasn't I writing English? ၵဝ်ဢမ်ႇတႅမ်ႈ လိၵ်ႈဢင်းၵိတ်ႉႁိုဝ်။

လီတွင်း။ ။ ၵဝ်တိုၵ်ႉတႅမ်ႈဢင်းၵိတ်ႉယူႇ, ၶႅၼ်ၶေႃႈ မၼ်းမီးၶႅၼ် ႁူမ်း ၵၢၼ်ႁဵတ်းလူင်ႉ ၶွင်ႈpresent continuous tense ဝႆႉယူႇ။ ႁူလ်ႈၵျႃႉ

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ၵဝ်းလူဝ်ႇႁူႉဝႃႈ ၵႂၢမ်းတႆးၵဝ်း လႆႈၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်းမၼ်းမိူၼ်ၼၼ်၊ ၵဝ်းမိူၼ်း ၶဝ်ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းမႂ်ႇသုင်ႇထိုင်ႈလွမ်း ၵဝ်းလဝ်ႈလိူဝ်ႈႁူႉလႆး မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇၼႆ...

1. **(ယၢမ်းၼၼ်ႉ** ၵဝ် တိုၵ်ႉတႅမ်ႈလိၵ်ႈယူႇ။)
2. **(မိူဝ်ႈဝႃးယၢမ်းၼၼ်ႉ** ၵဝ်တိုၵ်ႉတႅမ်ႈလိၵ်ႈယူႇ။)

တီႈၵၢၼ်ၼႄဝႆႉဝႃႈ...**ၵဝ်တိုၵ်ႉတႅမ်ႈလိၵ်ႈယူႇ**ၼႆ မိူၼ်ၼၼ်ႉ။ ႁူပ်ႉၵႃႈ ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်း မၼ်းပိူင်ႈၼၼ်ၼေႈ ၵႅတ်ႇၶႂ်ႈတႆးၵဝ်းႁူႈၼေ ႁူႉပွင်ႇၸႂ်လႆႈ။ ပေႃးပီၼ်ၵၢင်းၵႅတ်ႇၼတႄ ၶဝ်တိုၼ်းတႅမ်ႈဝႆႉ ပိူင်ႈၼၼ်တီႈ verb to be မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇ-

I **am** writing English **now**.

I **was** writing English at that time **yesterday**.

မိူဝ်ႈတေႇႁဵတ်း	**တိုၵ်ႉသိုပ်ႇႁဵတ်း**	ႁဵတ်းယဝ်ႉယဝ်ႉ	**မိူဝ်ႈလဵဝ်**
↓	↓	↓	↓
Started doing	**I was doing**	I had finished doing	**now**

1. In 1999 we were living in Canada.

   မိူဝ်ႈ1999ၼၼ်ႉ ၵဝ်းတိုၵ်ႉယူႇတီႈ မိူင်းၶၼေႇတႃႇဝႆႉယူႇ။

   (ယၢမ်းၼၼ်ႉ ၶဝ်ၵၢမ်ႇယူႇယဝ်ႉ)

2. It was raining. We didn’t go out.

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3. I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun was shining and the birds were singing.

4. I waved to her but she wasn't looking at me.

5. What did he say? I don't know. I wasn't listening.

Past perfect tense

(Sub+ V-have+ past participle+ obj)

Affirmative sentence

Subject	V- to have	Past participle	Object
I/we/you/they	Had	Spoken	English.
He/she/it	Had	Spoken	English.

We have written English. ႁဝ်းတႅမ်ႈဢင်းၵိတ်ႉ ယဝ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

Negative sentence

Subject	**V-to have**	**Not**	**p- p**	**Object**
I/we/you They	Had	Not	Spoken	English.
He/she/it	Had	Not	Spoken	English.

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Question sentence

Verb to have	**subject**	**p- p**	**Object**
Had	I/we/you/they	Spoken	English?
Had	He/she/it	Spoken	English?

Negative question sentence

V. to have	**Not**	**Subject**	**p-p**	**Object**
Had	Not	I/we/you/ They	Spoken	English?
Had	Not	He/she/it	Spoken	English?

1. When Sai Sai arrived at the party, **Sai Seng had gone back home.** မိူဝ်ႈၸၢႆးၸၢႆးၶွတ်ႈထိုင် တီႈပၢင်လိင်ႈလူ၊ **ၸၢႆးသႅင် ပေႃးပွၵ်ႈမိူဝ်းႁိူၼ်းယဝ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။**

1. When we got home last night, we found that somebody had broken the flat.

2. Sai Sai didn't want to come with us because he had already seen that film.

3. I had made a serious mistake.

4. I didn't know who she was. I had never seen her before.

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Past perfect continuous tense

Affirmative sentence

Subject	V.to have	Been	Ing-form	Object
I/we/you/ They	Had	Been	Writing	English.
He/she/it	Had	Been	Writing	English

I have been writing English. (ၵဝ်လမ်တေႃတႅမ်ႈၵၢင်းဢိင်းလိတ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။)

Negative sentence

Subject	V- to have	not	Been	Ing- f	Object
I/we/you They	Had	Not	Been	Writing	English.
He/she/it	Had	Not	Been	Writing	English.

Question sentence

V-to have	Subject	Been	Ing-form	Object
Had	I/we/you/ They	Been	Writing	English?
Had	He/she/it	Been	Writing	English?

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Negative question sentence

V-have	Subject	Not	Been	Ing- f	Object
Had	I/we/you They	Not	Been	Writing	English.
Had	He/she/it	Not	Been	Writing	English.

Example

1. It was not raining when I looked out of the window; the sun was shining. But **it has been raining** before. That's why the ground was wet.

2. When the boy came into the house, their clothes were dirty, their hair untidy and one of them had a black eye. **They had been fighting**.

3. I was tired when I arrived home. **I'd been working hard** all day.

4. Our game of tennis was interrupted. **We had been playing** for about half an hour when it started to rain very heavily.

5. Sai Sai gave up smoking two years ago. **He had been smoking** for 30 years.

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Future tense-
ၵၢၼ်တေပဵၼ်/ တေမီးမႃး တၢင်းၼႃႈ

- **Simple future tense**
- **Future continuous tense**
- **Future perfect tense**
- **Future perfect continuous tense**

Shall or will –ၼႆႉ ၵႂၢမ်းတႅမ်ႈၸွႆႈပွင်ႇဝႃႈ (ၼေ) ၼႆယဝ်ႉ။ မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇ ၸွႆႈ တေလႆႈ ၵၢၼ်တေပဵၼ်၊ တေၵိတ်ႇတၢင်းၼႃႈတင်းလူၺ် ၵၢၼ်ၸွႆႈ ၵမ်ႉပႆႇလႆႈ ၵိတ်ႇ ပႆႇလႆႈပဵၼ် တိူၵ်ႈမီး ၼႃႈယၢမ်းယူႇ တၢင်းၼႃႈၼၼ်ႉလိူဝ် လႆႈလွင်ႈတိုၼ်း future tense ယဝ်ႉ။

မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇၵႂၢမ်းတႅမ်ႈၸွႆႈဝႃႈ... **ၵမ်းမႃး ထိင်ႉၵမ်းၼိူင်ႈ မိူဝ်ႈၽုၵ်ႈ၊ မိူဝ်ႈၶိုၼ်း ႁူင်ႈၼႃႈ လိူၼ်ၼႃႈ ပီၼႃႈ**လိူဝ်းၼႆႉ ပဵၼ်ၼၢဝ်းယၢမ်း ၵၢၼ်ၵမ်ႉပႆႇထိုင် ယဝ်ႉ။ ပေႃးပဵၼ်လိူင်ႉၼၼ်ႉ ၸွႆႈလႆႈၵႂၢမ်းမႃးလိူဝ် တေပႃးၼႃႈၵႂၢမ်း **(ၼေ)**ၼႆယဝ်ႉ။

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Simple future tense

(Sub+ shall or will+ present verb+ obj)

Affirmative

Subject	**Shall/will**	**Verb to do**	**Object**
I/we	Shall/will	Go	To school.
You/they	Will	Go	To school.
He/she/it	Will	Go	To school.

I shall or will go to school. ၵဝ်တေၵႂႃႇ ႁူင်းႁဵၼ်း။

Negative

Subject	**Shall/will**	**Not**	**Verb**	**Object**
I / we	Shall/will	Not	Go	To school.
You/they	Will	Not	Go	To school.
He/she/it	Will	Not	Go	To school.

I won't go to school. ၵဝ်တေဢမ်ႇၵႂႃႇ ႁူင်းႁဵၼ်း။

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Question

Shall/ will	**subject**	**Verb to do**	**Object**
Shall/will	I / we	Go	To school?
Will	You/they	Go	To school?
Will	He/she/it	Go	To school?

Negative question

Shall/will	Subject	Not	Verb	Object
Shall/will	I /we	Not	Go	To school
Will	You/they	Not	Go	To school
Will	He/she/it	Not	Go	To school

Example

1. Sai Sai travels a lot. Today he is in Namkham, tomorrow **he will be in Muse**. Next week he **will be** in Lashoi.
2. You can phone me this evening, I **will be** at home.
3. We **will go** out this evening to have dinner at the party.
4. I **will not be** here tomorrow. If you want to meet me, I **will be** at home this evening.

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Future continuous tense -

ၵၢၼ်တေတိူၵ်ႈသိုပ်ႇပိၼ်ယူႇ တၢင်းၶၢဝ်းၶျေႈ ၸၼ်ႉၶေႃ ယိူင်းလၢတ်ႈလီႈ

(sub+ shall or will be+ ing form+ obj)

Affirmative sentence

Subject	**Shall/will**	**Be**	**Ing- form**	**Object**
I/ we	Shall/ will	Be	Studying	English?
You/they	Will	Be	Studying	English?
He/she/it	Will	Be	Studying	English?

I will be studying English at America collage by the time of January. ပေႃးလိူၼ် January မႃး ၵဝ်တေ သိုပ်ႇၼိူင်ႈႁဵၼ်းတီႈ ၵမေႇရိၵ ၵေႃးလိၵ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။

Negative

Subject	**Shall/will**	**Not be**	**Ing- form**	**Object**
I/we	Shall/ will	Not be	Studying	English.

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You/they	Will	Not be	Studying	English.
He/she/it	Will	Not be	Studying	English.

Question

Shall/will	**Subject**	**Be**	**Ing- form**	**Object**
Shall/will	I/we	Be	Studying	English?
Will	You/they	Be	Studying	English?
will	He/she/it	Be	Studying	English?

Negative question

Shall/will	**subject**	**Not**	**Be**	**Ing-f**	**Object**
Shall/will	I/we	Not	Be	Studying	English?
Will	You/they	Not	Be	Studying	English?
Will	He/she/it	Not	Be	Studying	English?

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You/they	Will	Not be	Studying	English.
He/she/it	Will	Not be	Studying	English.

Question

Shall/will	**Subject**	**Be**	**Ing- form**	**Object**
Shall/will	I/we	Be	Studying	English?
Will	You/they	Be	Studying	English?
will	He/she/it	Be	Studying	English?

Negative question

Shall/will	**subject**	**Not**	**Be**	**Ing-f**	**Object**
Shall/will	I/we	Not	Be	Studying	English?
Will	You/they	Not	Be	Studying	English?
Will	He/she/it	Not	Be	Studying	English?

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Example

1. Don't disturb me at 8-9 P.M **I will be** doing my homework.
2. Next week, we will be lying on a beach or swimming in the sea.
3. At 10 o'clock tomorrow, she will be in her office. She will be working.
4. What time your friends will be arriving here tomorrow?
5. Next year Sai Sai and Ying Ying will be studying at Colombo University in Sri Lanka.

   ပီႊၶေႃႈမႃး ၸၢႆးၸၢႆးလႄႈ ယိင်းယိင်း တေတိုၵ်ႉသိုပ်ႉ လိပ်ႈႁဵၼ်းတီႈ ၸၶင်ႉၸွမ် ၵူဝ်ႉလမ်ႉပူဝ်ႉ မိူင်းသီႉရိလင်းၵႃယဝ်ႉ။

Future perfect tense

(Sub+ will+ have + past participle+ obj)

Affirmative

Subject	**Shall/will**	**V- have**	**past- p**	**Object**
I	Shall/will	Have	done	My Article.

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We	Shall/will	Have	Done	Our work.
You	Will	Have	Done	Your essay.
They	Will	Have	Done	A new building.
He	Will	Has	Done	His managing.
She	Will	Has	Finished	Her exam.
It	Will	Has	Done	This work.

Negative

Subject	Will not	V- have	P-P	Object
I	Will not	Have	Done	My article
Etc.				

Question

Shall/Will	Subject	V- have	P-P	Object
Shall/will	I	Have	Done	My article?
Etc.				

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Negative question

Shall/will	Not	subject	V-have	P-P	Object
Shall/will	Not	I	Have	Done	My article?
Etc.					

Example

1. Let's go; **the film will have started by the time we get to the cinema.**
2. **We will have finished** this building by next Juarary.
3. Our **English course will have finished** by next July.
4. **They will have done** their work this evening.

Future perfect continuous tense

(Sub+ will+ have + been+ ing-form+ obj)

Affirmative sentence

Subject	Shall/will	V-have	Be	Ing-f	Object
I	Shall/will	Have	Been	Writing	English.

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Etc.					

Negative sentence

Subject	**Shall/will**	**Not**	**Have**	**Be**	**Ing-f**	**Object**
I	Shall	Not	Have	Been	Writing	My article
etc						

Question

Shall/will	**Subject**	**V-have**	**Be**	**Ing-f**	**Object**
Shall/will	I	Have	Been	Writing	My article?
Etc.					

Negative question

Shall/will	**subject**	**Not**	**Have**	**Be**	**Ing-f**	**Object**
Shall/will	I	Not	Have	Been	Writing	My article?

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etc						

Example

1. We are late; the film will have been finishing by the time we get to the cinema.
2. We will have been finishing this building by next July.
3. Our English course will have been finishing next July.
4. They will have been doing their work this evening. Tomorrow they are not going to do this job.
5. This Asia world company build the new road will have been completing next December this year.

Modal verb or helping verb

ၵိူဝ်ႉၵၢၼ်ထီႉမ်ႁိူင်း ဢလူး ၵိူဝ်ႉလွႆးထီႉမ်

Can- (present) (လႆႈ၊ ပဵၼ်လႆႈ) can't- (ဢမ်ႇလႆႈ ဢမ်ႇပဵၼ်လႆႈ)

Can you see the lake from our window?

လုၵ်ႉတီႈႁူးလႅင်းႁိူၼ်းႁဝ်း ၵွင်ႇသူႁၼ်ၼွင်ၼမ်ႉ။

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Can you speak English?

လွင်ႇသူမေႃလၢတ်ႈၵၢင်းၵိတ်ႇ။

I can come and see you tomorrow.

မိူဝ်ႈၽုၵ်ႈ ၵဝ်တေမႃးႁၼ်ႇမႂ်း။

I cannot do everything without you help.

ၵဝ်ၵမ်ႇၵိတ်းသင်လႆႈ ပေႃးသူၵမ်ႇၸွႆႈထႅမ်။

Could- (past) (လႆႈ၊ ၶိုၼ်လႆႈ) ယိူင်းထိုင်မိူဝ်ႈပူၼ်ႉမႃး

Couldn't- ၵမ်ႇလႆႈ၊ ၵမ်ႇၶိုၼ်လႆႈ

When we went into the house, we could the smell burning?

မိူဝ်ႈႁဝ်းၶဝ်ႈၼႂ်းႁိူၼ်းၼၼ်ႉ ႁဝ်းလႆႈသိုဝ်ၶိူၼ်ၸိမ်ႇၵမ်ႇၸွႆႈႁူႉ။

She spoke in a very low voice; I could not understand what she said.

မၼ်းၶေႃးလၢတ်ႈသိင်ၸွႆးလႃ, ၵဝ်ၵမ်ႇပွင်ႇလွႆ မၼ်းလၢတ်ႈသင်။

Must- order word (တေလႆႈ) mustn't- (တေၵမ်ႇလႆႈ)

Her house is near the main road, it must be very noise.

ႁိူၼ်းမၼ်းၶေႃးလမ်တၢင်းလူင်လႃ, တေမေႃးပၼ်းၼတႃႉယဝ်ႉ။

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You have been travelling all day, you must be tired.

မႂ်းၵႂႃႇၶၢဝ်းတၢင်းဝၼ်းယဝ်ႉ မႂ်းတေႁိူဝ်ႉငတႃႉယဝ်ႉ။

You must do as I tell you.

မႂ်းတေလႆႈႁဵတ်း ၶေႃႈၵဝ်လၢတ်ႈမႂ်း။

May- (present) and might-(perhaps is be)- (လိၵ်ႉတေပဵၼ်လႆႈ)
May not or might not- လိၵ်ႉတေဢမ်ႇပဵၼ်လႆႈ

He may be in his office. She might know him.

မၼ်းလေႃးလိပ်ႈမီးၶွင်ႈလုမ်း။ မၼ်းၶေႃး လိပ်ႈႁူႉလၵ်းမၼ်း။

I wonder why she didn't say hello. She might not have seen you. ၵဵဝ်ၵႂၢမ်းငတႃႉယဝ်ႉ ႁပ်ႉသင် မၼ်းၶေႃးဢမ်ႇလၢတ်ႈ ငဝ်းလူဝ်။ မၼ်းၶေႃး လိပ်ႈဢမ်ႇႁၼ်မႂ်းယူဝ်။

Should- (to give advice or opinion)- (ထုၵ်ႇလီ)

Shouldn't or should not- ဢမ်ႇထုၵ်ႇလီ

You look tired. You should go to bed.

သူလိပ်ႈႁိူဝ်ႉလႃႈ၊ သူထုၵ်ႇလီၵႂႃႇၼွၼ်းယဝ်ႉ။

The government should do more to help homeless people.

လူင်ပွင်လိူင်ႈ ထုၵ်ႇလီႁဵတ်းၼမ်ၼမ် လွင်ႈလွႆႈထိမ်ႁူၼ်းပေႃးၼၼ်။

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You should not believe anything that you read in the newspapers.

သူၵမ်ႇထုၵ်ႇလီယုမ်ႇႁူႉလွင်ႈ ၵၼ်သူၵႃႈၼၼ်ႉ ၼႂ်းၶၢဝ်ႇ ၼၼ်ႉ။

Need –(လူဝ်ႇ) needn't or need not- ၵမ်ႇလူဝ်ႇ

I need to go now because I am busy.

ၵဝ်လူဝ်ႇၵႂႃႇမိူဝ်ႈလဵဝ်ယဝ်ႉ ၵွပ်ႈဝႃႈ ၵဝ်ၵၢၼ်မၢၼ်ႉ။

I need you to help us.

ၵဝ်ၶႂ်ႈႁႂ်ႈသူ ၸွႆႈထႅမ်ႁဝ်းၶိူဝ်ႉ။

As well as –လီမိူၼ်၊ As-----as- မိူၼ်

He does as well as his brother.

မၼ်း ႁဵတ်းမိူၼ် ပီႈၶၢႆးမၼ်း။

He runs as fast as grate runner.

မၼ်းလႅၼ်ႈၽႂ်း(လႅၼ်း) ပိူင်မိူၼ်ၵူၼ်းလႅၼ်ႈ ၶေႃႉၵၼ်ယဝ်ႉ။

He speaks English as good as native speaker.

မၼ်းလၢတ်ႈၵႂၢမ်းဢင်းၵိတ်ႉ ၼမ်ႉမိူၼ် ၵူၼ်းဢင်းၵိတ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

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Conditional and wish (use "if") or if clause

If------ ၼႆႉ မီးတီႈပွင်ႇဝႃႈ... (သင်ၸိုင်ႉဝႃႈ ၵမ်ႉၼၼ်ႉ, သင်ဝႃႈ) ၼႆယဝ်ႉ။

Type -1

Probable or open condition –ငဝ်းလၢႆးဢၼ်ပဵၼ်လႆႈ

If clause use present----------**main clause** use future and can, may, must, and etc.

သင်ဝႃႈ **If clause** ပဵၼ် present tense ၸိုင် **main clause** ၼႆႉ တေလႆႈ ၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း shall, will, can, may, must, may, need, should. ၸိူဝ်းၼႆႉ ယူႇယဝ်ႉ။

1. If **I study** hard, I **will pass** the examination.
   ပေႃးႁဵၼ်းၶတ်းၸႂ်ၸိုင် ႁဝ်းတေၵွင်ႈလိူၵ်ႈ
2. If she does well at the advanced level examination, she can or will enter to the university.
3. If you don't walk fast, you will miss the train.
4. Unless you work hard, you will never have more money.
5. Unless you disturb your teacher, he will not punish you.
   ပေႃးမိူဝ်ႈသူၵႂၢၼ်ႇၶူးသွၼ်ၼႆ မၼ်းတေဢမ်ႇပၼ်တၢမ်ႇမႆႈ။

(if not- unless) – ပေႃးဢမ်ႇၸႂ်ႉၸိုင်ၼၼ်

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Type- 2

Improbable condition-ငဝ်းလၢႆး ၵၢၼ်ၵမ်ႈပဵၼ်လႆႈ

If clause use past----------**main clause** use future and could, might, must and etc.

သင်ဝႃႈ **If clause** ပဵၼ် past tense ၸိုင် **main clause** ၼႆႉ တေလႆႈ ၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း would, could, might etc. ၸိူဝ်းၼႆႉ ပႃးယဝ်ႉ။

1. If I were you, I would be happy.
   သင်ၵဝ်ပဵၼ်မႂ်း ၵဝ်တေၵျႃႉငတႃႉယဝ်ႉ။
2. If I were a birth, I would fly to you forever.
   သင်ၵဝ်ပဵၼ်ၼူၵ်ႈတူဝ်ၼိုင်ႈ ၵဝ်တေမိူၼ်ႁႃႉလူးသူတႃႇသေႇ။
3. They would be offended, if I didn't go.
   သင်ၵဝ်ၵမ်ႉႁႃႉ ၶဝ်တေပၼ်တၢမ်ႉ(လွင်း)။

Type- 3

Impossible condition –ငဝ်းလၢႆး ၵၢၼ်ၵမ်ႈပဵၼ်လႆႈသေၵိတ်း

If clause use past perfect tense----------**main clause** use have+ should, might, must, past participle

သင်ဝႃႈ **If clause** ပဵၼ် past perfec tense ၸိုင် **main clause** ၼႆႉ တေလႆႈ ၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း would, could, might etc and past participle. ၸိူဝ်းၼႆႉ ပႃးယဝ်ႉ။

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1. If they had taken him to the hospital immediately, he would not have died.
   သင်ဝႃႈ ၶဝ်ဢဝ်မၼ်းၵႂႃႇႁွင်းယႃမ်းလဵဝ်လိူဝ် မၼ်းတေဢမ်ႇတၢႆ။
2. If I had studied English, I would have gone to England.
   သင်ဝႃႈ ၵဝ်လႆႈႁဵၼ်းဢင်းၵိတ်ႉ ၵဝ်ပေႃးတေလႆႈၵႂႃႇဢိင်ႉၵလၢၼ်ႇယဝ်ႉ။
3. If I had done well my examination, I might have passed my exam.
   သင်ဝႃႈ ၵဝ်တွပ်ႇလိၵ်ႈလီလီလိူဝ် ၵဝ်ပေႃးတေၵႂၢင်ႉလိၵ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။
4. They would have escaped, if the police have not seen them.
   သင်ဝႃႈ တမ်ႇလူတ်ႇၵမ်ႇႁၼ်ၶဝ်လိူဝ် ၶဝ်ပေႃးတေလွတ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။

Passive voice

Passive voice-ၼႆႉ ဢဝ်တူဝ် obj မႃးပဵၼ် subject ၼိူဝ်ၶၼ်ၶဝ်ႈ,

The passive voice is used when we are not interest in or do not know the doer of the action. (**Use verb to be+ past participle**).

Passive voice ၼႆႉ လႆႈတိုၵ်းမိူဝ်ႈႁဝ်းဢမ်ႇပေႃးၶဝ်ႈၸႂ် ဢမ်ႇၶႆႈ မိူဝ်ႈႁဝ်းဢမ်ႇႁူႉ ၵေႃႉႁဵတ်း။ လႆႈတိုၵ်းမၼ်း တေလႆႈၸႂ်ႉ verb to be+ past participle

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Passive voice ၼႆႉ ၵၢၼ်ႁဵတ်းလႆႈၶၢမ်ႇၵိူတ်းပိၼ်ယူႇ(object)သေ တႅမ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။

Active voice ၼႆႉ ၵၢၼ်ႁဵတ်းၵိူတ်းပိၼ်ယူႇ(subject)သေ တႅမ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။

Example

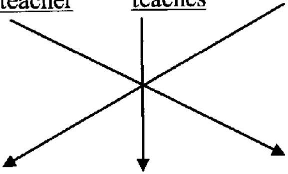
The dog bites me. မႃၼႆႉ ၶူပ်ႉၵဝ်။ (active voice)

I am bitten by the dog. ၵဝ်ၼႆႉ လႆႈၶၢမ်ႇ မႃၶူပ်ႉ။ (Passive voice)

မႄႈတွင်း။ ။

ပိူင်တႅမ်ႈမၼ်း တေမီးၼင်ႇၼႆႉ

Subject	**Verb**	**D-obj**	**Ind-obj**
The teacher	teaches	us	this English course.



We are taught by the teacher.

This English course is taught **us** by the teacher.

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Present simple

The passive voice is formed by adding **am, is, are and past participle**

တွၼ်ႈ present simple ၼၼ်ႉ တေလႆႈသႂ်ႇပႃး **am, is, are** ၵိုၵ်း **past participle**

They sell **cars.** ၶဝ်ၶၢႆ ရူးတင်းၶေမ် **(Active)**

Cars are sold. ရူးတင်းၶေမ် ၶၢႆယဝ်ႉ **(Passive voice)**

My teacher teaches **us** English. (Active)

We **are** taught English by my teacher. (Passive voice)

1. The principal supervises their work.
2. They see me daily.
3. Someone sweeps the room daily.
4. His uncle supports him.

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Present continuous

The passive is formed by using **am, is, are with being and the past participle**

တွၼ်ႈ present continuous ၼႆႉ တေလႆႈသႂ်ႇပူး **am, is, are** with **being** and **past participle**

My brother is helping **me**. (Active)

I am **being helped** by my brother. (Passive)

1. They are repairing the bridge.
2. Dr. Sai Sai is treating me.
3. We are helping her.
4. They are holding the meeting today.

Present perfect

The passive voice is formed by using **have been/ has been and the past participle**.

တွၼ်ႈ present perfect ၼႆႉ တေလႆႈသႂ်ႇပူး **have been/ has been** and **past participle**

They have selected **him** for the postman. (Active)

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He has been selected for the postman by them. (Passive)

1. They have swept the room.
2. Someone has translated the book into English.
3. They have closed the door.

Past simple

The passive voice is formed by using **was/ were and the past participle**.

တွၼ်ႈ past simple ၼႆႉ တေလႆႈၸႂ်ႉပႃး **was/ were and past participle**

She **helped us**. (Active voice)

We were helped by her. (Passive voice)

1. They selected him for the president.
2. The villagers repaired the road.
3. The police arrested him.

Past continuous

The passive voice is formed by using **was/ were with being and the past participle**.

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တွၼ်ႈ past continuous ၼႆႉ တေလႆႈသႂ်ႇပႃး **was/ were being and past participle**

They **were helping us.** (Active)

We were being helped by them. (Passive)

1. They police were watching him.
2. They were feeding the poor.
3. Her aunt was helping her.
4. An old lady was driving the car.
5. They were polishing the doors.

Past perfect

The passive **voice** is formed by using **had been and the past participle.**

တွၼ်ႈ past perfect ၼႆႉ တေလႆႈသႂ်ႇပႃး **had been and past participle**

They **had informed us** about his death. (Active)

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We had been informed by them about his death. (Passive)

About his death had been informed us by them. (Passive)

1. They had sold the tickets before I went there.
2. The manager had warned him.
3. They had swept the hall before the meeting began.

Future

The passive voice is formed by using **by shall/ will be and the past participle.**

တွၼ်ႈ future simple ၼႆႉ တေလႆႈၸႂ်ႉ **shall/ will and past participle**

They **will give him** the money. (Active)

He will be given the money by them. (Passive)

The money will be given him by them. (Passive)

1. The president will give a speak next week.
2. They will promote him to a higher post.

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3. They will repair the building soon.

Direct speech and indirect speech (reported)

သမ်ႉၼိူဝ်းၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈၶဝ် ဢေႃႈ တၢင်းၵွၼ်ႈၶဝ် (ၵႂၢမ်းသမ်ႉ)

Direct speech-

We have the exact words of the speaker. In **direct speech**.

ၵေႃႉသမ်ႉလွင်းၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈ ၶေႃႈလၢတ်ႈမၼ်းတင်းမူတ်းၶဝ်ၶဝ်ႈ ၼႆႉ direct speech.

In indirect speech---

We have the words of a speaker reported indirectly by another speaker.ၵမ်ႈလၢတ်ႈလွင်းၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈ ၶေႃႈလၢတ်ႈၶဝ်ၶဝ်ႈသေ ႁူပ်ႉလွင်း တၢင်းၵွၼ်ႈ မၼ်းလဵဝ်လဵဝ်သေ သိုပ်ႇလၢတ်ႈၶဝ်ၶဝ်ႈ ၼႆႉ **Indirect speech**.

<u>The following changes are made in indirect speech</u>

<u>ပေႃးတေလၢတ်ႈၼိူဝ်းလိူင် ၶၢဝ်းယၢမ်းလိူဝ်းၶဝ်ႈၵေႃႈ လႆႈလႅၵ်ႈလၢႆၼိူဝ်းလွင်း</u>

Direct	**indirect**
Now	then
This	that

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These	those
Here	there
Today	that day
Yesterday	the day before yesterday or the previous day
Tomorrow	the next day or the following day
Day before yesterday	two day ago
The day after tomorrow	in two days' time
Next week/ month/ year etc	the following week/ month/ year etc
Last week/ month/ year etc	the previous week/ The previous month/ The previous year etc
A year ago	a year before

လွင်ႈလႅၵ်ႈလၢႆးမၢၼ်း   မိူၼ်ၵူၺ်ႉတီႈတေႃႇၶဝ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။   လီပ်ႈႁဵၼ်းတူၺ်းၼေႈ

<u>Example</u>

<u>**Present simple** change to **past simple**</u>

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Present simple ၼၼ်ႉ လႅၵ်ႈပဵၼ် past simple ယဝ်ႉ

Sai Sai said, "**I am** very hungry." (Direct speech)

ၸၢႆးၸၢႆးလၢတ်ႈဝႃႈ **ၵဝ်တွင်ႉယၵ်ႉၼႃႇ**တေႉတေႉ။ (လၢတ်ႈၼိူဝ်ၶဵင်း ၵႂၢမ်းမၼ်း)

Sai Sai said that **he was** very hungry. (indirect speech)

ၸၢႆးၸၢႆးလၢတ်ႈဝႃႈ **မၼ်းတွင်ႉယၵ်ႉၼႃႇ**တေႉတေႉ။ (လၢတ်ႈၼိူဝ်ၶဵင်း ၵမ်ႇလိူဝ်ႈၸဝ်ႈ ၵႂၢမ်းမၼ်း)

__**Present continuous**__ __change to__ __**past continuous**__

Present continuous ၼၼ်ႉ လႅၵ်ႈပဵၼ် past continuous ယဝ်ႉ

Sai Sai said, "**I am** going to the school." (D-S)

He said that **he was** going to the school. (Ind-S)

Jack said, "**My** sister **is learning** to cook." (D-S)

Jack said that **his** sister **was learning** to cook. (D-S)

__**Future**__ __change to__ __**present condition**__

Future simple ၼၼ်ႉ လႅၵ်ႈပဵၼ် present condition ယဝ်ႉ

Sai Sai said, "**I shall** be fifteen years old soon." (D-S)

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Sai Sai said that **he would** be fifteen years old soon. (Ind-S)

Ying ying said, "**I will** not be late again." (D-S)

Ying ying said that **she would** not be late again. (Ind-S)

<u>Present perfect</u> <u>change to</u> **<u>past perfect</u>**

Present perfect ၼႂ်း ၽႃႇသႃႇ past perfect ၵူၺ်း

Sai Sai said, "**My uncle has** just bought a new car." (D-S)

Sai Sai said that **his uncle had** just bought a new car. (Ind-S)

<u>Past tense</u> <u>change to</u> **<u>past perfect</u>**

Past tense ၼႂ်း ၽႃႇသႃႇ past perfect ၵူၺ်း

Sai Leng said, "**I answered** all the questions correctly." (D-S)

Sai Leng said that **he had answered** all the questions correctly. (Ind-S)

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Can change to **could**

Sai Sai said, "Ying Ying **can** drive a car."

Sai Sai said that Ying Ying **could** drive a car.

Must change to **had to**

Sai Sai said, "**I must** go to bed early."

Sai Sai said that **he had to** go to bed early.

May change to **might**

Sai Sai said, "**My** mother **may** go to Singapore **next** month."

Sai Sai said that **his** mother **might** go to Singapore **the following** month.

Patterns using indirect speech

လွၵ်းလၢႆးၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း ၶၢမ်းသမ်ႉ လၢတ်ႈၼိုဝ်ၶဝ်း

We often have to pass on a message, using such as these;

She said (that) she asked me to tell (that)

I replied (that) he claims (that)

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I am quite sure that some people believed that

We cannot deny that it is not true that

I am convinced that there is a rumor that

This is common and useful pattern- ၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်းၶႅင်ႇၶႆ ၶႅမ်ၶႄႉ,

Asked, told, said, demanded, begged, advised, requested,

Ordered, urged, reminded

Changing the punctuation

She said, 'I will bring my friend to my house tomorrow.'

မၢၼ်းၶေႃင်းလၢတ်ႈဝႃႈ “ၵဝ်တေဢဝ်ၵေႃႉၵျိူဝ်းၵဝ် မိူဝ်းၽုၵ်ႈ, ၶိုၼ်းႁိူၼ်း မိူဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ”။

She said that **she** would bring **her** friend to **her** house the **next day**.

မၢၼ်းၶေႃင်းလၢတ်ႈဝႃႈ “မၢၼ်းၶေႃင်းတေဢဝ်ၵေႃႉၵျိူဝ်း မိူဝ်းၽုၵ်ႈ, ၶိုၼ်းမၢၼ်းၶေႃင်း မိူဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ”။

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Commands, orders and requests

We can **use an infinitive** when we report a **request or an order**;

ႁဝ်းၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း **to infinitive** လွင်ႈမိူဝ်ႈႁဝ်းလၢတ်ႈ **ၶေႃႈတူၵ်းယွၼ်းၶႄႈ ၶေႃႈသင်ႇ,** လႆႈၶႃႈယဝ်ႉ။

Direct: stop talking. ၵိုတ်းလွင်ႈ ၵုပ်ႉၵၢင်လႆႈယဝ်ႉ။

Indirect: she told us **to** stop talking.

မၼ်းၶေႃၼ်းလၢတ်ႈႁဝ်းဝႃႈ ႁႂ်ႈၵိုတ်းလွင်ႈၵုပ်ႉၵၢင်လႆႈယဝ်ႉ။

Direct: give another chance.

Indirect: she begged us **to** give her another chance.

Direct: give up smoking.

Indirect: he advised **to** give up smoking.

We can use 'not'+ an infinitive in this way;

ႁဝ်းၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်း 'not'လႄႈ infinitive လွမ်း ပေႃးႁၢင်ႈ လွၵ်ႈလႆး လိူင်ႉၶႃႈ။

Direct: don't stop working. ယႃႇလိုဝ်ႉ ၵၢၼ်

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Indirect: he told me **not to** stop working.

မၼ်းလၢတ်ႈၵဝ်ဝႃႈ ယႃႇၵိုတ်းလိုဝ်ႉၵၢၼ်

Direct: Sai Sai told Ying Ying "don't touch the wire!"

Indirect: he told me not to touch the wire.

Direct: "don't be frightened!" Sai Sai told Ying Ying.

Indirect: Sai Sai told Ying Ying **not to** be frightened.

Exercise

1. Shut the door quietly.
2. Get some rice and fish for me.
3. Put the keys in my bag.
4. Bring your money tomorrow.
5. Don't leave your shoes by the door.

Patterns with indirect questions-လွင်ႈတိုဝ်း ၶေႃႈထၢမ် ၶွင်ႈႁွမ်းသမ်ႉ

Indirect questions are very common. We often use them in sentences like these:

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Direct: How old **are you**?

ၶႃႈယူႇမီး လၢႆႁႃႈပီယဝ်ႉ။

Indirect: He asked me how old **I was.**

မၼ်းထၢမ်ၵဝ်ဝႃႈ ၶႃႈယူႇၵဝ် မီးႁႃႈပီယဝ်ႉ။

Direct: where Mary **lives**?

Indirect: he asked me where Mary **lived.**

Direct: how much it **cost**?

Indirect: he **wonders to know** how much it **cost.**

We often use indirect questions after these words.

She asked me when, what, why, how, where, whether, if.....

I know I wonder

I don't know we must find out – ႁႃႁၼ်

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Do you know   does anybody know……..?

Punctuation –လႆႈၶဵၼ်.ဝၢင်း ႁိူင်ႈမၼ်း

Direct: "who lives next to Sai Sai?"

Indirect: he asked me who lives next to Sai Sai.

Direct: he asked me, "**What is your name**?"

Indirect: he asked me **what my name is/ was.**

We can use either tense- တီႈၼႆႉ ၸဝ်းလွႆႉ.တိုဝ်းလႆႈ တင်းသွင်လႆႈ။

Direct: she said, "**When are you coming**?"

Indirect: she wanted to know **when I was coming**.

Direct: "**where is your sister**?"

Indirect: he asked me where my sister **was**.

Indirect question using "if" or **"whether"** –

မိူဝ်ႈၶေႃႈထၢမ် ၸဝ်းလွႆႉ.တိုဝ်း "**if**" ဢမ်ႇၼၼ် "**whether**" ၼႂ်းလွင်ႈ မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇ တီႈၼႆႉ....

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Direct: Are you hungry? Sai Sai asked me.

Indirect: He asked me **if/ whether** I was hungry.

Direct: Have you lost your watch? Sai Sai asked me.

Indirect: He asked me **whether/if** I had lost my watch.

1. Are you thirty?
2. Are you over eighteen?
3. Is your brother still in England?

Sentences, Clause, phrases

Simple sentence ၶၼ်ႇ ၸွင်ႉဝႃႈ (Statement)

The boy opened the door. **(Statement)**

ပေႃးၵၢပ်ႁူမ်ႈသွင်ပွင်ႇ မၢႆၵပ်းၵၼ်ပေႃးၶၼ်ႇ သမ်ႉၸွင်ႉဝႃႈ Compound sentences

The boy opened the door **and** walked into the room.

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Compound sentences ၼႆႉ မၢင်ပွၵ်ႈယဝ်ႇႁွင်ႉဝႃႈ **co-ordinate clause** ယဝ်ႉ။

Main clause ↓ **complex sentence** ↓

The boy opened the door. He walked into the room.

Complex sentence ယဝ်ႇႁွင်ႉဝႃႈ dependent clause

Dependent clause ၼႆႉ ပေႃးမၼ်းၶႃႈလီဝ် တီႈပွင်ႇမၼ်း ၵမ်ႉတီႈမ ထူၼ်ႉလႆႈငၢႇငၢႇ ယွၼ်ႉၼၼ်ၼၼ် မၼ်းလႆႈၵိုင်ႇ main clause သေ တီႈပွင်ႇမၼ်းလူင်ႇ တီႈမႈထူၼ်ႈ။ Dependent clauseၼႆႉ လိူဝ်ႈ တၢင်ႇမိဝ်းႁွင်ႉဝႃႈ **subordinate clause.**

Adjective clause

(clause- ၶႃႈပွတ်း ၵၢၼ်ၵမ်ႉတီႈထူၼ်ႈ ထုၼ်ႈၶႃး)

I like a good story.

ၵဝ်းလွႆႉတိုဝ်း clause သေ ထႅဝ်လွင်ႈထီၼ်ႉ noun တီႈပွင်ႇ တီႈမထူၼ်ႉ ၵၢၼ်ၼႆႉ ႁွင်ႉဝႃႈ instead of adjective.

I like a <u>story</u> **(noun)** <u>that is good.</u> **(Clause)**

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That is a boy who is clever.

This is the house that jack built.

ဢၼ်ပဵၼ်ၼႆႉ **adjective clause** ဝႆႉၼႂ်း **main clause.**

The house that Sai Sai built has fallen down.

The book teaches me grammar is a new one.

Adverb clause

Time

Main clause	**adverb clause**
The thief ran away	when he saw the policeman.

Manner

He fought as a brave man should fight.

Place

Mary keep the meat where the cat couldn't reach it

Noun clause

တင်းသဵင် တၢင် noun ဢၼ်ၸႂ်ႉလႆႈၼၼ်ႉ ႁွင်ႉဝႃႈ Noun clause

Sai Sai	dreamed	that he was travelling to the Singapore.
Subject	verb	object
		Noun clause

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To infinitive

To တီႈၶၼ်ႈ မီးတီႈပွင်ႇ(တူႇ/ ၶေႃႈယိူင်းမၢႆ)-(To-တူဝ်ၶဵဝ် ၵမ်ႇလႆႈ -to- preposition)။ မိူဝ်ႈ verb သွင်ၵၢၼ် ပေႃးဢဝ်သိုပ်ႇၵၼ်ၶေႃၶၢၼ်ႇ ၵမ်ႈၼမ် လႆႈတိုဝ်း to

Example

1. He <u>wants</u> <u>to go</u> home. မၼ်း ၶႂ်ႈ ၵႂႃႇမိူဝ်းႁိူၼ်း။
2. Nang Nang <u>is able</u> <u>to speak</u> Thai language.
3. I <u>tried</u> <u>to find</u> the way to the hotel.

Some verbs used infinitive without (to)

Verb မၢင်လိူဝ်း ၵမ်ႇလႆႈတိုဝ်း **to** မိူၼ်ၶႅင်ႇတႄႉၶႃႈ

Example

1. Nang Nang <u>can speak</u> English very well. **(not-can to speak)**
2. I <u>will buy</u> new book tomorrow. **(not- will to buy)**
3. I think it <u>may rain</u>.
4. I <u>didn't finish</u> my homework yet.

We do not use "to" after these certain verbs (without -to)

ၸဵင်ႇဢမ်ႇလႆႈတိုဝ်း "to" ပေႃး verbs မၼ်းၼႆႉၶႃႈၸႂ်ႉဢၢၼ်

Make, let, hear, see, feel and watch.

1. He <u>made</u> me show him where the treasure was hidden.
2. We <u>watched</u> the bird eat the crumbs.

Peculiars (unusual way)- used without (to)

ၵဝ်းၵၢမ်ႇလွင်ႈတိုဝ်း “to” ၶဵင်ႇၵဝ်ႇ ပေႃးၵၢမ်ႇငၶေႈၶွၼ်းတေႃႇတူဝ်

Have to / ought to/ used to

Example

1. I <u>ought to</u> warn you about that.
2. You <u>have to</u> work hard to pass the examination.
3. I <u>used to</u> eat too much. (used to- ယၢမ်ႈ)

After these verbs can use (to)

ဝႆႉလင် verb လိူဝ်းၶႅၼ်ႇ. တေလႆႈတိုဝ်း to ၵၼ်ႈၶဵမ်ယဝ်ႉ.

Offer, decide, hope, deserve, promise, agree, plan, manage,

Afford, threaten, refuse, arrange, fail, forget, learn, seem, appear, tend, and claim.

After some verbs you can use a question word (what/ whether/ how/what etc.) “to” use this structure after this verb….

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ဝၢႆးလင် **(what/ whether/ how/what etc.)** တူဝ်ၶေႃႈထၢမ်ၵႂၢမ်း ၶဝ်ႈၵေႃႉ ၸဝ်ႈၸွႆႈတိုဝ်း **"to"** လႆႈ

Ask, decide, know, remember, forget, explain, learn, understand, and wonder.

How to get/ **where to** go/ **whether to** apply/ **what to** do

After these verbs, the structure (V+Obj+To)

ဝၢႆးလင် verb ၵႂၢမ်းၶဝ်ႈၵေႃႉ သမ်ႉမီး Object ၼေႇ လင်ႇတိုဝ်း to တေမ်ႈသႂ်ႇ ၶၼ်းၸဝ်းတေမ်ႈပိူင်ႈလိၵ်ႈ

Tell, remind, force, encourage, teach, enable, order, warn, invite, persuade, like and get.

Would you **like+ me+ to** go now? (**Me** is an object)

Verb + to (လႆးတေမ်ႈၶဝ်ႈ ၵမ်ႈမီး object ၶၼ်းၵၢင် verb ၼေႇ to)

We expect + to be late.

Would you like+ to go now?

After help ***with to*** or ***without to***

ဝၢႆးလင် verb help ၶဝ်ႈ မၢၼ်ႇပွၵ်ႈၸႂ်ႉ to မၢၼ်ႇပွၵ်ႈ ၵမ်ႈၸႂ်ႉ to

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Can you ***help*** *me* ***to*** *move* this table?

Can you ***help*** *me move* this table?

Notice – မၢႆတွင်း

Here some more infinitives

Sometimes the infinitive does the work of noun

Infinitive မၢင်ၸိူဝ်း ႁဵတ်းၵၢၼ်တႅၼ်း noun ဝႆႉ

The sight of Ying Ying happy face gave me great pleasure.

↓

Noun

To see Ying Ying happy face gave me great pleasure.

↓

Infinitive phrase

To read a good book is one of the joy life.

To learn grammar is not an easy thing.

The infinitive ၵိုၼ်ၶႅၼ် noun clause

A. Do you know what you have to say? (N.clause)

B. Do you know what to say?

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The infinitive phrase can be a complement of verb

The infinitive phrase ၼႆႉ ၸႂ်ႉတိုဝ်းပဵၼ် verb ၶိူင်ႈမၢႆတဵမ်ထုၼ်ႈ

The best thing is to say nothing.

The infinitive phrase is the complement of an adjective.

The infinitive phrase ၼႆႉ ၸႂ်ႉတဵမ်တိုဝ်းပဵၼ် adjective ၶိူင်ႈတဵမ် ထုၼ်ႈ

He was glad to be alive.

The infinitive is used with an object in the form of noun or pronoun in sentence like:

The infinitive ၼႆႉ ၶိုတ်းၵႃးၼႆထွမ်း object မီး ယူႇတီႈၵွင်ႈ noun or pronoun ၼႆ။

He wants everybody to be happy.

The infinitive is used after object

The infinitive ၼႆႉ တိုၵ်ႉဝႆႉမီး object

I asked him to come as soon as possible.

He told me to go home.

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Phrasal verb

verb ငလႄႈ preposition တွႆႈၵၼ်သေ မီးတီႈပွင်ႇထႅင်ႈ မိဝ်းၶိူင်ႈ

တေၵမ်ႇမိူၼ်ၼင်ႇ တူဝ်ဝၼ်ႈၵႂၢမ်းမၼ်း

တီႈတေႃႇၼႆႉ တေငၢႆႈ ၵၢၼ်လမ်ႇလွင်ႈမၼ်းၵမ်ႈၸွင်ႈႁူႉလၢႆး ႁၢပ်ႈဝႆႉ မၼ်း မီးၶႅမ်ၶႅၼ်ႈငလႄႈ ပေႃးတေတၢမ်ႈငၶႅမ်ႇမူတ်းမူတ်းၶေႃႈ မီးတၢင်းယၢပ်ႇၸိုတ်ႇ ၵိတ်းၶိူင်ႈ။ သင်ဝႃႈ ပေႃးၶဝ်ႈႁူႉၶႅမ်ၶႅမ်ပေႃးၶႆလိူင် လူဝ်ႇလီပ်ႈၾိၵ်ႈၶၼ်းၵၢဝ် ႁၼ်းႁူႉလၢႆးသေ ထႅင်ႈၶႅမ်ၶႅမ်တႃႉ။

တူဝ်ဝၼ်ႈ	**တီႈပွင်ႇၸႅၵ်ႈၵၢၼ်းၵိတ်ႉ**	**တီႈပွင်ႇ တႆး**
Account for-	explain/ answer	သပ်းလႅင်း၊ တွပ်ႇ
Ask for-	request	တုၵ်းယွၼ်း
Answer back-	retort	တွပ်ႇလၢတ်ႈၶိုၼ်း
Back out-	withdrew	ထွႆလင်၊ ၶူၼ်လင်၊ ထွၼ်
Be back-	return	ပွၵ်ႈ
Bank on-	rely on/ depend on	ၵိင်ၶိူဝ်
Be over-	finished/ end	ယဝ်ႉ၊ သုတ်း
Be up-	wake up	ၶႂၼ်းတိုၼ်ႇ
Be up to-	duty, responsibility	ပုၼ်ႈၽွၼ်း
Brake down-	brake with force	တိုၵ်းယႃႉ

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Brake in-	entered by force	တိုၵ်းၶဝ်ႈလူး
Brake off-	cancel, terminate	မွတ်ႇ၊ ပိၵ်ႉ
Brake up-	ended, terminate, stop	ၵိုတ်း၊ ယဝ်ႉ၊ သုတ်း
Bring up-	train/ educate	ၽိုၵ်း၊ သွၼ်ၵၢဝ်
Burn down-	destroyed	ယႃႉလူလႅဝ်
Bump off-	killed/ murdered	ၵၢဝ်တၢႆ
Call at-	visit	ၵႅဝ်ႇၶႄႇ
Call back-	return a phone call	သိုပ်ႇၼိူင်း၊ ႁွင်ႉၼိူင်း
Call for-	demanded/ requested	တူၵ်းယွၼ်း
Call on-	visited	ၵႅဝ်ႇ၊ ၶႄႇ
Clam down-	silence	ၶဵမ်သဝ်း၊ ၶဵမ်ယဵၼ်
Carry on-	continue/ go on/ proceed	သိုပ်ႇ၊ သိုပ်ႇၵႂႃႇ
Carry out-	execute/ perform/ do	သိုပ်ႇႁဵတ်း၊ ႁဵတ်း
Come across-	find by chance	ႁႃလႆႈသုၼ်ႇ
Draw up-	write/ plan	တႅမ်ႈ၊ ယိူင်းၵၢၼ်း
Drop in-	visit/ come	ၶႄႇ၊ မႃး
Drop out-	leave/ give up studies	ၵွၵ်ႇ၊ ၵွၵ်ႇႁူင်းႁဵၼ်း
Dwell on-	speak/ write	လၢတ်ႈ၊ တႅမ်ႈ
End up-	close/ run out	ပိၵ်ႉ၊ သုတ်း

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Fall back-	withdrew/ moved away	ထွၼ်၊ ထွႆလင်၊ ၵွၼ်ႇပႆႇ
Fade away-	disappear/ diminish	ၵမ်ႈပဵၼ်မုၼ်း၊ ယွမ်း
Find out-	obtain/ discover	လႆႈႁွတ်ႈ၊ လႆႈ၊ သွၵ်ႈႁႃ
Get about-	walk/ move, travel	ပႆး၊ ၵွၼ်ႇငၢႆး၊ ၵွၼ်ႇၶၢဝ်းတၢင်း
Get back-	return	လႆႈၶိုၼ်း၊ ပွၵ်ႈၶိုၼ်း
Give in-	surrender/ submit	ယွၼ်းသုမ်း၊ ယိုၼ်ပၼ်
Give up-	stopped trying	တတ်း၊ တိုတ်း
Go in for-	buy/ purchase	သိုဝ်ႉ
Go off-	be fired/ explode	ပဵၼ်ၽႆး၊ တႅၵ်ႇ
Go over-	study, repeat/ revise-	လဵပ်ႈႁဵၼ်း၊ လၢတ်ႈၶိုၼ်း၊ ၼူၼ်ႈၶိုၼ်း
Go through-	examine/ suffer/ read –	ထတ်း၊ ထၢမ်၊ တုၵ်ႉ၊ ၵၢၼ်ႇ
Hand over-	passed/ gave responsibility-	ပၼ်၊ မီးပုၼ်ႈၽွၼ်း
Hold up-	wait (telephone)	ပႂ်ႉယိပ်းၽူင်း
Keep up-	maintain/ follow	ပႂ်ႉပူး၊ လွမ်း
Keep on-	repeat/ continue	သိုပ်ႇ၊ လၢတ်ႈၶိုၼ်း
Lay down-	surrender	ယွၼ်းသုမ်း
Look after-	take care, protect	တူၺ်းထိုင်၊ ပႂ်ႉပူး၊ ၸေႃႉၵင်ႉ
Look forward to-	expect, wait, hope	မုင်ႉမွင်း၊ ပႂ်ႉ
Look into-	examining	ထတ်းသၢင်၊ ၵူၼ်ႉသၢၼ်

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Make up-	decide, determine, clear up	တႅပ်းတတ်းလႅင်ႈ
Move on-	go ahead, go on	သိုပ်ႇၵႂႃႇၶႄႈ
Note down-	writes down, take down	တႅမ်ႈ
Pass away-	died	တၢႆ၊ သုတ်းသိမ်ႈ၊ သိမ်ႈၵၢမ်ႇ
Pay back-	repay	ပၼ်ၶိုၼ်း
Pick up-	give a life (car)	ယွင်း၊ မေးလီ
Point out- s	showed, made known	ၼႄ၊ ပိုတ်ႇၼႄ
Put on-	wear	သႂ်ႇသိူဝ်ႉ၊ ၶုင်ႈၶူဝ်း
Put off-	switch off	မွတ်ႇ၊ မွတ်ႇၽႅဝ်း
Run over-	kill	ၵၢဝ်တၢႆ
Rules out-	rejected, ignored	ၵမ်ႇယွမ်းႁပ်ႉ၊ ပႃႈပႅတ်ႈ
See off-	wish, greet, wave off-	မုင်ႈမွင်း၊ ၶၢႆႈလဝ်ႈ၊ သူင်ႇသၼ်ႇတူင်ႉတၵ်ႉ
Speak out/ up-	speak, loudly	လၢတ်ႈသဵင်ၵႅၼ်း
Stand by-	support, co-operate	ပၼ်ၵႅၼ်း၊ ႁူမ်ႈၵႅၼ်း
Take down-	write	တႅမ်ႈ
Take out-	removes, clears, eliminate	ၵၢဝ်ပႅတ်ႈ၊ ယႃႉပႅတ်ႈ
Take off-	remove	ၵၢဝ်ပႅတ်ႈ၊ လွၼ်ႈ
Take to-	start, began	ငတႃႇ၊ ငတႃႁူဝ်တီး
Wind up-	finished, closed, ended	ယဝ်ႉ၊ ယဝ်ႉတူဝ်

Write off-	cancel, delete	လပ်ႉပႅတ်ႈ
Write down-	write	တႅမ်ႈ၊ တႅမ်ႈလူင်း

Comprehension

လူၵၢၼ်ႇသေ ဝူၼ်ႉတူၺ်း လွင်ႈပွင်ႇလႆႈ မီးၵျႃႉၵိုဝ်

1. Nanchao kingdom –မိူင်းၶေႃၸမ်းလၢၼ်ႉလႅဝ်ႈ

The young Tai students should know the backgroung of native history, it is very much important for the nation that happened in the past. **Nanchao** was the last ancient Kingdom of Tai people that built in **(649) A.D**. She was also called **Tai huk mong khur yai.** The empire of Nanchao kingdom was very powerful which can prevent any anemies from any countries. The people were there safety, harmony and living together.

လုၵ်ႈႁဵၼ်းတႆးႁဝ်းၶဝ် ထုၵ်ႇလီႁူႉ လွင်ႈပိုၼ်းဝၼ်းလင်မိူင်းႁဝ်း။ ၵၢၼ်ၶၢႆႉ ပိၼ်တွၼ်ႈလွင်ႈယဝ်ႉ ၵၢၼ်ပိၼ်ပူၼ်ႉမႃးမိူဝ်ႈၼွၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။ လၢၼ်ႉလႅဝ်ႈၶၢႆႉ ပိၼ်မိူင်းၶေႃၸမ်းတႆး ၵၢၼ်တႆးႁဝ်းၵေႃႇတင်ႈမႃးမိူဝ်ႈ (649-ၶေႃႉတိႁ)၊ ပိၼ် မိူင်းၶေႃၸမ်းတႆးမီးၸိုဝ်ႈဝႃႈ တႆးႁုၵ်ႈမိူင်းၶိုဝ်းယႂ်ႇၶေၶၢႆႉ မႃးယဝ်ႉ။ မိူင်းလၢၼ်ႉ

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ၸဝ်ႈၶဝ်ႇ ပိၼ်ႇမိူင်းတီႈ ၵၢၼ်မီးၵူႈမၢၼ်ႈၼွင်းယႂ်ႇ၊ ၵၢတ်ႇၼၼ်ႉၵၵ်ႉၵဵင်ႈလႆႈသိုၵ်း ၼမ်ၵၼ်ယူႇၵဝ်းတၢင်ႇမိူင်းၶဝ်ၶဝ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။ ႁူၼ်းမိူင်းၵေႃႈ မီးတၢင်းသိူဝ်းလႄႈ ယူႇႁူမ်ႈ လူလၢႆႈၵၼ် မူၼ်ႈမူၼ်ႈသိူဝ်းသိူဝ်းမႃးယဝ်ႉ။

The first Nanchao established by the king was name of **Sao Shor luk lao. Nan or Lan** means billion, in order to remind the kingdom for the billion of years which cannot forget the native palace of ancient period; therefore it was called Nanchao. We can see the name of **Nan or Lan** not only use in the kingdom of Nanchao but also it has seen as Nan Na-(Chiengmai-Thailand), Nanchan-(Lao Kingdom) and Se Lan-(Mao kingdom). The word of Nan is wildly used in many Tai Kingdoms in the past. **Chao** identifies the person who has the power and rule the country.

ၼၼ်ၵၢၼ်ၼႄႉတင်ႈမိူင်းလၢၼ်ႉၸဝ်ႈၶၼ်ႉ ပိၼ်ၼၼ် ၵေႃႉၵွၼ်တၢင်းသုတ်း လိုဝ်ႈဝႃႈ ၸဝ်ႈသိူဝ်လုၵ်ႉလၢဝ်ယဝ်ႉ။ လၢၼ်ႉၵၢၼ်ဝႃႈၼႆႉ မိုၼ်ႇလၢၼ်ႉသၢၼ် ၼႆယဝ်ႉ။ တႃႇႁႂ်ႈၼိုၵ်းလႆႈ မိူင်းတီႈလၢၼ်ႉၸဝ်ႈ တေႃႇႁူဝ်ႈထိုင်မိုၼ်ႇလၢၼ်ႉ သၢၼ်ပီၼႆယဝ်ႉ။ ႁွပ်ႈၼႆ ႁွင်ႉဝႃႈ လၢၼ်ႉၸဝ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။ လၢၼ်ႉၼႆႉ ၵဝ်းလႆႈ ႁၼ် ၵမ်ႇလွႆႈမိူင်းလၢၼ်ႉၸဝ်ႈလႄႈလႆႈႁူလ်း ပႃးလီမ်မိူင်းလၢၼ်ႉၼႃး(ၵဵင်းမႂ်ႇ)၊ လၢၼ်ႉၸၢင်ႉ(မိူင်းလၢဝ်း)၊ သေလၢၼ်ႉ(မိူင်းမၢဝ်းလူင်) လိူဝ်းၼႆႉယဝ်ႉ။ ႁွပ်ႈၼႆ ၼႃႈႁူမ်းဝႃႈလၢၼ်ႉၼၼ်ႉ လႆႈႁၼ်တီႈႁဝ်းမိူဝ်ႈၵဝ်ႇ။ ၸိူင်ႉတိုဝ်းလွမ်းလိုဝ်ႈ မိူင်း ႁၢင်ႈၶိုၵ်ႉၵဝ်ႇယူႇ။ ၸဝ်ႈၶဝ်ႇ မၢႆထိုင်ဝႃႈ ၵေႃႉၵၢၼ်ပုၵ်းပွင်ပၼ် ဝၢၼ်ႈမိူင်း ႁူၼ်းမိူင်းၶဝ်ယဝ်ႉ။

In the (1253) A.D the Nanchao kingdom was destroyed by Mongolian king, **Kub Lai khan**. After the kingdom was destroyed, the Tai people spreadly migrated to everywhere flood down to Indochina. The kingdom of Nanchao was (604) of years age controlling which by the Tai reign. To remember of that in the history, there were (30) kings holded the kingdom from generations to generations.

မိူဝ်ႈပၢၼ် (1253-ၵေႃးတီႈ)ၼၼ်ႉ မိူင်းလၢၼ်ႉၸဝ်ႈ လႆႈလူႉပႅင်းၵႂႃႇ ယွၼ်ႉ ၶုၼ်မိူင်းမုင်ႇၵူဝ်ႇလီးယႃးလၢႆးၶၼ် ဢၼ်ၸိူဝ်ႈဝႆႉ ၵူပ်ႈလၢႆၶၢၼ်ႇ(ၵူပ်ႈလၢႆႈၶမ်း) မူးတိူၵ်းၼမ်ႉ လႆႈလူႉလိူဝ်ႈၵႂႃႇ၊ ၼိူဝ်းတႆးၵေႃႉ လႆႈၽၢတ်ႇယၢၼ်ၵႂၵ်ႇ မိူင်းလၢၼ်ႉ ၸဝ်ႈသေ ၵႂႃႇၵူႈတီႈၵူႈတၢင်း လူင်းမူးထိုင်တွၼ်ႈဢိၼ်ႇတူဝ်ၶျႃးၶေႃးလိူဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ ယဝ်ႉ။ မိူင်းလၢၼ်ႉၸဝ်ႈၼၼ်ႉ တႆးပုၵ်ႈပွင်မူးလႆႈ ၶၢဝ်းတၢင်း (604) ပီၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။ ၼင်ႈပိုၼ်းလၢတ်ႈဝႆႉဝႃႈ မိူင်းတႆးလၢၼ်ႉၸဝ်ႈၼၼ်ႉ ယၢမ်ႈမီးၶုၼ်တႆးၵႂႃႇ(30)ၸဝ်ႈ သိုပ်ႇမူးပၢၼ်သိုပ်ႇပၢၼ်ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

2. Mong Mao kingdom -မိူင်းၵေႃႇၶမ်း မိူင်းမၢဝ်းလူင်

Mong Mao kingdom started from the time of **Tueng khor** which was established by the king **Khun Aik** since (A.D 731-764). He had two sons called **Khun Lu and Khun Lai**. According to the historically said that after these two sons, the Mao Kingdom had no prince who was on the throne, at the

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same time the Mao Kingdom was ruled by four ministers. The four ministers searched the prince from any others Royal family. Finally they got the prince who called **Khun Tai** with his **four sons** and **his family members of eight** from Combodia in the 957 A.D. During that time, his son name was **Khun tom** called **Sao long hom mong**. He also had one daughter called Sao Nang Mon La and son called **Khun khor Lang**.

မိူင်းမၢဝ်းလူင်ၼၼ်ႉ ၼႂ်းပၢၼ်မိူင်ႈပၢၼ်တိူင်းၶေႃ ၵၼ်လဵဝ်ႈၶုၼ်ၵူၼ်ႈၵၢၼ်ဝၢင်ႈ မၢႆႈ မိူဝ်ႈၵေႃးသီႇ(731-764) ၼၼ်ယဝ်ႉ။ မၼ်းလဵဝ်ႈမီးလုၵ်ႈၸၢႆးသွင်ၸၢႆး ၵေႃႉ ၼိုင်ႈၸိုဝ်ႈ **ၶုၼ်လူး** ၵေႃႉၼိုင်ႈသမ်ႉၸိုဝ်ႈ **ၶုၼ်လၢႆး**ယဝ်ႉ။ လွမ်းၼင်ႇပိုၼ်း လၢတ်ႈၼၶဝ်းဝႆႉဝႃႈ ဝၢႆးသေ ၶဝ်လဝ်ႈၶုၼ်လူးၶုၼ်းလၢႆးၵမ်ႈမီးယဝ်ႉၼၼ်ႉ ၵမ်မိူင်းၵေႃႈၵမ်ႈမီး ၼၼ်ယဝ်ႉ။ မိူဝ်ႈၼၼ်ႉ မီးၽွင်းမိူင်းလူင်သီႇၵေႃႉ လႆႈႁႃႇႁႃ ၶိူဝ်းၶုၼ် တီႈမိူင်းၸိူဝ်းမီးလဝ်ႈမီးၶုၼ်ၼၼ်ႉယူႇယဝ်ႉ။ ၵမ်းလိုၼ်းသုတ်း ႁႃႇ လႆႈလဝ်ႈလၢႆး ၵၼ်ၽွင်ႉဝႃႈ **ၶုၼ်တၢႆး**ၼင်ႈ လုၵ်ႈလၢင်းမၼ်း (4)ၵေႃႉ ပႃးတင်း ႁူၼ်းမၼ်းလဝ်ႈ (3)ၵေႃႉ တင်းမူတ်း (8)ၵေႃႉ လုၵ်ႈမိူင်းၵမ်ႉပေႃးတီးယႃးလႅ မႃး မိူဝ်ႈ(957-ၵေႃးသီႇ)ၼၼ်ႉ ၼၼ်ယဝ်ႉ။ မိူဝ်ႈၼၼ်ႉ လုၵ်ႈၸၢႆးမၼ်းလဝ်ႈ ၸိုဝ်ႈ **ၶုၼ်တူမ်** ႁွင်ႉ **ၶုၼ်လူင်ႁူမ်ႈမိူင်း**ၵေႃႉၼိုင်ႈ ယင်းမီးလုၵ်ႈယိင်းသၢဝ် ၸိုဝ်ႈဝႃႈ **ၼၢင်းမွၼ်းလႃႉ**ၼင်ႈ လုၵ်ႈၸၢႆးမၼ်းလဝ်ႈ **ၶုၼ်ၶိူဝ်းလႅင်း** ၼၼ်ယဝ်ႉ။

In the period of 1311 A.D there was the King **Sao Shor Khan Pha**, the most greatest king in the Tai history. He ruled the largest empire among the Tai of kingdoms. The ancient Nanchao regained become Tai Kingdom during his power

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including the whole part of lower Burma to Arakan kingdom, Assam, Chiengmai and Ayuthaya. Therefore in the history said that Mong Mao Kingdom was the most powerful kingdom in (14) century A.D in the parts of Indochina. it was also called **Mong Tai Kao Hai Hor** or the United of (9) Kingdoms by his period.

မိူဝ်ႈပၢၼ် (1311-ၵေႃႉ,တိ)ၼၼ်ႉ ယင်းၶုၼ်တႆး လိူဝ်ႈလိူဝ်းလႅဝ်ႈၼိုင်ႈ လႅဝ်ႈ **သိူဝ်ၶၢၼ်ႇၾႃႉ**ယဝ်ႉ။ လႅဝ်ႈၼၼ်ႉ ပိၼ်ၶုၼ်တႆး ၵေႃႉယိုင်ႈယႂ်ႇသေပိူၼ်ႈ ၶိုၼ်း ပိူၼ်ႈတႆးမႃးယဝ်ႉ။ မၼ်းလႅဝ်ႈ ၵုပ်ႉမိူင်းလႂ်ႈႁူၵ်းၼိူဝ်သေပိူၼ်ႈ ၶိုၼ်းမိူင်းႁေႃ ၶမ်းတႆးယဝ်ႉ။ မိူၼ်ၼင်ႈ မိူင်းလၢၼ်ႉလႅဝ်ႈ မိူင်းတႆးမိူဝ်ႈႁွၼ်ႈ၊ မိူင်းမၢၼ်ႈ ထိုင်ႉလိၼ်ပိင်း၊ မိူင်းဢၢရၵၼ်ႇ၊ မိူင်းဢႃႇသမ်ႇ၊ ၵိင်းမႆႇ၊ ဢယုတယလိူဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ ယဝ်ႉ။ ၶိုၼ်းပိူၼ်းလၢတ်ႈဝႆႉဝႃႈ ၵူမၼ်ၾိူင်းမိူင်းမၢဝ်းလူင်ၼၼ်ႉ ယႂ်ႇငတႃႉငတႃႉ မိူဝ်ႈ(14-ၵေႃႉ,တိ) သမ်ႉပေႃးလွတ်ႈၵိၼ်ႇတူဝ်ႈၶိုၼ်းၶႄးႁူႉသိင်ႈ ၼႆယဝ်ႉ။ မိူဝ်ႈပၢၼ်ၼၼ်ႉ မၼ်းလႅဝ်ႈယင်းတင်ႈၼႆ **မိူင်းတႆးၵဝ်ႉႁႆးႁေႃ**မႃး ၼႆယဝ်ႉ။

3. Kingdom of Tai Ahom, India-

မိူင်းႁေႃၶမ်း တႆးဢႃႇႁူမ်ႈ

Tai means grate or freedom of people, the Tai people are living in different countries and some created as the new name as **Ahom** called **Tai Ahom**. The Tai Ahom, we can see in Assam, India until to this present.

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တႆးၶမ်းတီႈၼၼ်ႉ ပွင်ႇဝႃႈ ႁၢင်ႈယိူင်းယႂ်ႇ၊ ႁတ်းႁၢမ်းလႄႈ လွတ်ႈလႅဝ်း ၼႆ ယဝ်ႉ။ ၼိုဝ်းတႆးၼႆႉ မီးယူႇႁူၺ်ႈတီႈႁူၺ်ႈမိူင်း တႆးမၢဝ်လုမ်းၶေႃး လႂ်ႈလိုဝ်ႈမိူဝ်ႈ မိူၼ်ၼၼ်ႉ **ဢႃႇႁူမ်ႇ** ၵမ်ႉၼၼ်ႉ **တႆးဢႃႇႁူမ်ႇ**ၼႆယဝ်ႉ။ တႆးဢႃႇႁူမ်ႇၼႆႉ ႁဝ်းလႆႈ ႁၼ်မီး ယူႇၼႂ်းမိူင်းဢႃႇသမ်ႇ မိူင်းဢိၼ်းတီးယလႅင်ယၢမ်းလဵဝ်ဝႃႇယူႇ။

The Tai Ahom, they migrated from Mong Mao Kingdom enterening to Assam across to **Pathkai rang** in the 13th century A.D that leading by **Sao Shor Ka Pha**, he was the first King of Ahom in the Brahmaputra Valley. As the history of Ahom tell us that Sao Shor Ka Pha built his kingdom for 13 years in order to complete the kingdom. Later on, many Tai groups intered to Assam from time to time such as **Tai Khamti, Tai Phake, Tai Aikton, Tai Khamyang and Tai Turung.**

တႆးဢႃႇႁူမ်ႇၶဝ်ၼႆႉ လုၵ်ႈတီႈမိူင်းမၢဝ်းလူင်သေၶၢမ်ႈမႄႈၼမ်ႉ လတ်းၽၢၼ်ႇလွႆ ပၢတ်ႉၵႆႉသေ ၶဝ်ႈၼႂ်းမိူင်းဢႃႇသမ်ႇ မိူဝ်ႈ (13ၵေႃႇတီႈ)၊ ဢၼ်**လဝ်ႈသိူဝ်ၵႃႇၽႃႇ** ၶိုၼ်းယဝ်ႉ။ မၢၼ်းလဝ်ႈၼႆႉ ပဵၼ်ၸဝ်ႈၶုၼ်တႆးဢႃႇႁူမ်ႇၵွၼ်တၢင်းပိူၼ်ႈ ၼႂ်းထုင်ႉ **လိၼ်ပရမ်မပုတြ**မႄႈယဝ်ႉ။ ၼင်ႇပိုၼ်းဢႃႇႁူမ်ႇလၢတ်ႈႁဝ်းဝႆႉၼႆႉ လဝ်ႈသိူဝ်ၵႃႇၽႃႇၼႆႉ မၢၼ်းလဝ်ႈလႆႈၵေႃႇသၢင်ႈယၢမ်း (13)ပီသေ တင်ႈမိူင်းႁေႃၶမ်းမၢၼ်းမႄး ၼႆယဝ်ႉ။ ဝၢႆးသေၼၼ်ႉ ၸုမ်းတႆးလၢႆလၢႆၸုမ်း သိုပ်ႇလၢမ်းၵၼ်ၶဝ်ႈမႄး ၼႂ်းလိၼ်ဢႃႇသမ်ႇ ပၢၼ်သိုပ်ႇပၢၼ် မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇ **တႆးၶမ်းတီႈ၊ တႆးၽႃၶေႈ၊ တႆးဢႆႈတွၼ်း၊ တႆးၶမ်းယၢင်းလႄႈ တႆးတူရုင်း**လိူဝ်းၼႆယဝ်ႉ။

They have their own culture and traditional activities. Most of them are following Theravada Buddhism but some of Tai

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Ahom had converted into Hinduism. Those group Tais are maintain their languages and their customs. In the 18th century A.D, the Kingdom of Tai Ahom had been dominated by British Empire. Nowadays, the Tai Ahom or Tai Assam is living in Assam state, in India.

တႆးၶဝ်လိူဝ်းၶႄႈ မီးၽိူင်ႈထုင်းၶဝ်ၶေႃၶေႃ၊ ၶဝ်လွမ်းသႂ်ႇသႃႇသၶေႃႉထေႃႇရဝ်တ်ႉ ပုတ်ႉထၢၵ်ႇသႃႇသေ ႁူလ်ႈၵႃႈ မၢင်လူမ်းၵေႃး လႆႈလွမ်းသႂ်ႇသႃႇသၶေႃႉ ၸိုင်ႉ တူႉႁူႉယဝ်ႉ။ ၶဝ်လိူဝ်းၶႄႈ ထိင်းသိမ်းၽိူင်ႈထုင်းၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈၶဝ်မႃးတႃႉသေႉ။ ထိုင်မႃးပၢၼ်(18-ၵေႃႉတီႈ)ၼၼ်ႉ မိူင်းႁေႃၶမ်းတႆးၵႃႉၸူမ်ႉၵေႃႈလႆႈ ၶၢမ်ႇ ႁူၼ်းၵၢင်းဢိၵ်ႉၶဝ် ႁမ်းၵမ်ႁူႉပႅတ်ႉသေ ယၢမ်းမိူဝ်ႈလဵဝ် တႆးၵႃႉၸူမ်ႉ ၵမ်ႉ ၼၼ်ႉ တႆးၵႃႉသမ်ႉၶဝ် မီးယူႇတီႈမိူင်းၵႃႉသမ်ႉ မိူင်းဢိၼ်းတီးယႃးလဵဝ်ႉ ယူႇ။

4. The Tai speaking world-

မိူင်း ၵၼ်လၢတ်ႈၵႂၢမ်းတႆး

Tai language is speaking in the different countries all over Indochina such; Shan State, the whole part of Myanmar, Assam, Thailand, Lao Kingdom, North Vietnam and Yunan, in China today.

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ၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈတႆးၶဝ်ႈ လွင်ႈတိူဝ်းသမ်ႉပေႃးလွတ်ႈတူဝ်ႈ ၵိၼ်ႈတူဝ်ႈၶျႃးၶႄး ၵူၺ်း မိူၼ်ၶဝ်ႈ မိူင်းတႆးၸလႈ မိူင်းမၢၼ်ႈပတ်းပိူၼ်ႈ၊ မိူင်းၵႃႈသမ်ႉ၊ မိူင်းလၢဝ်း၊ မိူင်းထႆး၊ မိူင်းၸၶႈယူႇၶေႃၶၼ်ႈၸလႈ ၶိုင်းမိူင်းၸၶႈလူင် ဝၢၼ်းမိူဝ်ႈၶဝ်ႈယူႇ။

If we study the language of Tai, we can acccpt that the Tai languages use a little different of pronunciations and some of different words because the Tai people are living different countries sepreadly. Though, we can observe that the Tai languages 50% are mostly the same. It is easy to comunicate and understand each others, for example you visit to Thailand for the fisrt time you meet Thai people and try to speak with them, and it is a little difficult for you to get the points from the meaning of their word because we need to learn some of Thai words before enter to visit Thailand. Learning Thai language is in order to understand their language because the Thai languages mix with Pali language for 40% and other Mon khamar (Combodia) and other languages at 10%.

ပေႃးႁဝ်းတေလိပ်ႈႁဵၼ်း ၽေႃႈသႃႇၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈတႆးၶဝ်လႆ ႁဝ်းတေ လႆႈႁၼ် သိင်ၵွၼ်ႈၵႂၢမ်းမၼ်းပိူင်ႈၵၼ်ဝႆႉ ၵိတ်းၵိႈယူႇ၊ လွင်ႈပိူင်ႈၵၼ်ၵူႈ ၶၼ်ႉ ယွၼ်ႈယူႇႁၢင်ႈၵၼ် ၵၢမ်ႉလိၼ်ႁိၼ်ၽေႃၶႅၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။ ႁဝ်းတေလႆႈ ယွမ်းႁပ်ႉဝႃႈ ၽေႃႈသႃႇၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈတႆးႁူႉမိူင်းမိူင်းၶႆႈ ၸူဝ်ႉပၢၼ်ႈႁႃႈသိပ်းတိုၵ်ႉ မိူၼ်ၵၼ် ဝႆႉယူႇ။ ပုၼ်ႈတၢၼ်ႈမၼ်း သူၵူႈၵေႃႉမိူင်းထႆး သူႁူပ်းထူပ်းႁူၼ်းထႆး သူ ၶတ်းလွင်ႈလၢတ်ႈတေႃႇထႆးၶၼ်ႉ သူတေမီးတၢင်းယၢပ်ႇၸိုတ်ႈ တႃႇႁူႉတီႈ ပွင်ႇၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈၶဝ်ယူႇၸွင်ႈ။ ယွၼ်ႉၶၼ်ႉ ႁဝ်းတေလႆႈလိပ်ႈႁဵၼ်းၵႂၢမ်းၶဝ်

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ၽွင်ႈ ၵႂၢမ်းၶႄႉပႆႇႁူႉၵၼ်ႇ မိူင်းထႆး။ လိၵ်ႈၵွၼ်းၽႄႇသႃႇထႆးၶဝ်ႈ တႃႇပွင်ႇလွင်ႈ ၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈၶဝ်ယဝ်ႉ။ ႁွပ်ႈဝႃႈ ၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈထႆးၶဝ်ႈ မၼ်းလႄးၵႂၢမ်းပႃလိ (40) ႁဵဝ်ပၢၵ်ႇသေ ၵႂၢမ်းၶမဵၼ်လႄႈ ၽႄႇသႃႇတၢင်ႇၵၼ်(10)ႁဵဝ်ပၢၵ်ႇၶႅၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

At the above statement, we come to know that the Tai language is still development over parts of Indochina among the Tai family, even though some words are different but the nationality is into one blood of nation.

ၵၼ်လၢတ်ႈမႃးတီႈၶူဝ်ၶဝ်ႈ ႁဝ်းမႃးႁူႉဝႃႈ ၽႄႇသႃႇၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈတႆးၶဝ်ႈ တိုၵ်ႉမီၶၼ်ႈယႂ်ႇ လွတ်ႇတူဝ်ၵိုၼ်ႇတူဝ်ၶျႃးၶႄး ၶွင်ႈလူဝ်ႇမူဝ်းတႆး ဝႆႉယူႇ၊ ပိၵ်ႉသမ်ႉဝႃႈ ၵႂၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈမၼ်းပိူင်ႈၵၼ်ႁူႉၵႅတ်ႈၵႄသေတႃႉ လိူတ်ႈတႆးၼၼ်ႉ လိူတ်ႈလဵဝ်ၵၼ်ႁူဝ်း။

5. The kingdom of Thailand- မိူင်းၵျႃမ်း မိူင်းထႆး

The word Thai derived from the word of Tai, Thai people are originated from the Tai people. Actually, Thai and Tai are the same nation who originally migrated from Mongolia and later from China. The Tai people who called themselves Thai, they want to indenfy themselves as Tai but their prononunciation become the sound of **Tha** or Thai.

ၶေႃႈၵႂၢမ်းဝႃႈထႆးၶဝ်ႈ မၢၼ်းလုၵ်ႉမႃးတီႈၶေႃႈဝႃႈ တႆးၶေၶဝ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။ ၽူၼ်းထႆးၶဝ်ႈ ၶဝ်လုၵ်ႉမႃးတီႈ ၽူၼ်းတႆးၶေၶဝ်ႈၵူႈလႆႈ။ တီႈၼႆႉမၢၼ်း ထႆးၼႆႉတႆးၶဝ်ႈ ပိူၼ် ၼိူဝ်းလိၼ်ၵၢၼ် ၵၢၼ်ပိူၼ်ၼိူဝ်းလုၵ်ႉတီႈမုၼ်ႈၵူဝ်လီယူႇလႆမႃး ဝႆႉမႃး သိုပ်ႇ လုၵ်ႈ မိူင်းၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။ ၽူၼ်းတႆးၶဝ်ႈ ၵွင်ႉတူဝ်ၶဝ်ဝႃႈ ထႆး၊ ၶဝ်ၼႆႉတူဝ်ၶဝ်ဝႃႈ **တႆး** ၶဝ်သေတႃႇ သိၼ်ၵွၵ်ႈပိူၼ်သိၼ်ထဝ်ႉ၊ ႁပ်ႉၶဝ် ပိူၼ်သိၼ်ၵွၵ်ႈဝႃႈ ထႆးၶဝ် ယဝ်ႉ။

The ancient of Thailand, the first Tai kingdom in Thailand was established **Sukothai** in the (1256- A.D), she was the first Tai kingdom in Thailand. In the same way, the **Kieng Rai Kingdom** was built in the (1262 A.D). The King name was **Sao Mang Rai**.

မိူင်းထႆးမိူဝ်ႈၵွၼ်ႇၶဝ်ႈ မိူင်းသုၶေႃႇထႆး ၵွၼ်တၢင်းပိူၼ်ႈဢဝ်ႈ တင်ႈၼႆႉ မိူင်းသုၶေႃႇထႆး မိူဝ်ႈ(1256-ၶေႃ,တီ,)၊ မိူင်းတႆးလုၵ်ႉၶဝ်ႈ ပိူၼ်ၶုၼ်တႆး ၶေႃႇ တင်ႈမိူင်းထႆး ၵွၼ်တၢင်းသုတ်းယဝ်ႉ။ မိူၼ်ၶဝ်ၶင်ႇၵဝ်ႇ တင်ႈမိူင်း ၸဵင်း ၶမ်းႁၢင်းရၢႆး မိူဝ်ႈ(1262-ၶေႃ,တီ,) ပိူၼ်ၶုၼ်တႆး လဝ်ႈမိူင်းရၢႆးယဝ်ႉ။

The other kingdom was name **Ayuthaya**, it had built since in 1351-A.D, all these (3) Kingdoms were the Tai empire. During the 18th century A.D, the Ayuthaya kingdom was destroyed by Burma's King A Long Phaya. Here, it is interesting to take as an example that to memorise about the two kingdoms (Mong Rai and Sukothai) joined together become one authority and started to call **Mong Thai** or

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Thailand in the 13th century A.D at the time of **King Sao Ram khem heng**.

မိူင်းတႆးထိူင်းလုၵ်ႉၶိုင်ႈ ၸိုဝ်ႈဝႃႈ ၵယုထယ ၵၢၼ်တေႉတင်း ၸိမ်မိူဝ်ႈ (1351-ၵေႃႉတီႈ)ယဝ်ႉ။ ၶုၼ်းသၢမ်မိူင်းတႆးၶဝ်ႈ ပီၼ်ၵုမ်ၶွင်တႆးလွတ်ႈႁူႈတီႈယဝ်ႉ။ မိူဝ်ႈပၢၼ်(18-ၵေႃႉတီႈ)ၼၼ်ႉ မိူင်းၵယုထယ လႆႈလုၵ်ႉပိူင်းႁူႉ ယွၼ်ႈၶုၼ်မၢၼ်ႈ ၵလွင်းၸေယုး မႃးတိုၵ်းယဝ်ႉ။ တီႈၼၼ်ႈ ၵၢၼ်လီၼဝ်ႈလႆ ပိၼ်တွၼ်ႈသွၼ်လီတွင်းၼႃ မိူင်းႁိူင်းႁုင်းၼလႈ မိူင်းသုၶေႃတႆး ႁူမ်ႈႁၢၼ်သေၼႃ တေႃႉတင်ႈမႃးပိၼ် မိူင်းလုၵ်ႈလိၼ် ၵၢမ်းၶေႃတ်ႈၵၢၼ်လိၼ် လင်ႉၼႃ တွင်ႉဝႃႈ မိူင်းထႆးၶဝ် မိူဝ်ႈ(13-ၵေႃႉတီႈ)ၼၼ်ႉ မၼ်ပၢၼ်ၶုၼ်တႆး လဝ်ႈရၢမ်းၶမ်းႁႅင် ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

The king Mang Rai also built the city of **Cheing Mai** in the 1296- A.D. As you see the above statement, during the time of 13th century the Mong Rai King was the most powerful in Thailand. Today, Thailand becomes one of the prosperous countries in the world.

ၶုၼ်ႁေႃၶမ်းမင်းရၢႆးၶဝ်ႈ ၼႃႉတင်ႈမိူင်းၵိင်းမႆႇ မိူဝ်ႈ (1296-ၵေႃႉတီႈ)ယဝ်ႉ။ မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇႁဝ်းလႆႈႁၼ် ၵၢၼ်ၼၼ်ဝႆႉ တီႈၶိူဝ်ၶဝ်ႈ ပၢၼ်(13-ၵေႃႉတီႈ)ၼၼ်ႉ ၶုၼ်မိူင်းရၢႆး ၵူမုၼ်ယႂ်ႇသေပိူၼ်ႈ ၶႂ်ႈမိူင်းထႆးမိူဝ်ႈၼၼ်ႉ ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။ ဝၼ်း မိူဝ်ႈၼႆႉ မိူင်းထႆးၶဝ်ႈ ပိၼ်မိူင်းၼိုင်ႈယႂ်ႇမႆႇသုင် ၶႂ်ႈလူမ်ႈၽႃႈမိူင်းၶိုင်ႈယဝ်ႉ။

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6. The beauty of Mao Valley- ထုင်ႉမၢဝ်းႁၢင်ႈလီ

Mao Valley is one of the most famous areas in Shan State, it also was the ancient Kingdom of Sao Shor Khan Pha, the Mao Valley has more beautiful place since from ancient time to this present. ထုင်ႉမၢဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ ပဵၼ်ထုင်ႉႁၢင်ႈလီလိုဝ်ႈလိုဝ်းတီႈၼိုင်ႈ ၼႂ်း မိူင်းတႆးယဝ်ႉ။ ထုင်ႉမၢဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ ယၢမ်ႈပဵၼ်မိူင်းႁေႃ, လဝ်ႈၸဝ်ႈသိူဝ်ၶၢၼ်ႈၾႃႉ မႃးယဝ်ႉ။ ထုင်ႉမၢဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ မီးတၢင်းႁၢင်ႈလီ ၸဵမ်ႈလိူမ်ႈမိူဝ်ႈပၢၼ်ၵဝ်ႇ တေႃႇၵႃလ်ၼႆႉ။

Now, Mao Valley is including many twons with her. it had seen such: **Mong Mao, Namkham, Muse, Bansai and Thu Loi Ho Shor**. But now some of twons are locating in China, It is interesting to know that between these twons the **Nam Mao River** across to the twon and the River creates Mao Valley is so coulourful. The twons are surrounded by the mountain rangs.

မိူဝ်ႈလဵဝ် ထုင်ႉမၢဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ ၶဝ်ႈပႃးဝဵင်းလၢႆလၢႆဝဵင်း မိူၼ်ၼင်ႇ မိူင်းမၢဝ်း၊ ၼမ်ႉၶမ်း၊ မူႇၸေႊ၊ ပၢင်ႇသႆႊလႄႈ ထုင်ႉလွႆႁိူဝ်သိူဝ်ၼၼ်ႉ။ ႁူၺ်းၵႃႈ မၢင်ဝဵင်းၼၼ်ႉ ၶဝ်ႈပႃးၼႂ်းမိူင်းၶႄႇယဝ်ႉ။ ၵၢၼ်လီၶဝ်ႈၸႂ်တေႃႇ ၼႂ်းၵႄႈဝဵင်းသွင်မိူင်းၼၼ်ႉ လႆႈမီးၼမ်ႉမၢဝ်းယဝ်ႉ။ ၼမ်ႉမၢဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ ႁဵတ်းႁႂ်ႈထုင်ႉမၢဝ်း ႁၢင်ႈလီတိုဝ်းယဝ်ႉ။ တီႈထုင်ႉမၢဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ မီးသၼ်လွႆလွမ်ႉႁွပ်ႈဝႆႉယူႇ။

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The people who located by the Nam Mao River also are called **Tai Mao**, sometime they are called **Tai Luer** because of locating in upper city. The people of there, they are very brave and intelligent, it had seen an example that described in the ancient history. The Tai Mao, they love and strongly maintain their culture, language, traditional believing religion.

ၵူၼ်းၵၼ်ယူႇလွမ်းၽင်ၼမ်ႉမၢဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ ႁွင်ႉဝႃႈ တႆးမၢဝ်းယဝ်ႉ။ မၢင်ပွၵ်ႈ ပိူၼ်ႈယင်းႁွင်ႉၼၼ်ႉဝႃႈ တႆးၼိူဝ်ၼႂ်ထိင်ႉၵွၼ်ႇ၊ ၵွပ်ႈဝႃႈ ၼႆယူႇၶိုၵ်ႈတၢင်းမိူင်း ၵွၼ်ႈၼိူဝ်ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။ ၵူၼ်းတႆးမၢဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ ႁတ်းႁၢၼ် မီးတၢင်းႁူႉၼမ်၊ လႆႈႁၼ်ပိုၼ်ႇတႅၵ်ႈမၼ်း ငၼဝ်ႉ ၼိုၼ်းပိုၼ်းမိူဝ်ႈၵွၼ်ႇယူႇ။ ၼႆႁၵ်ႉ ၽိူင်ႈၼႆ ႁၢမ်းလၢတ်ႈၼႆႈ ၽႃႇသႃႇယူမ်ႇယမ်ၼႆငတ်ႉငတ်ႉ။

The people are there also many educators, most villagers are farmer they cultivate the land and grow many crops. They are following the path of right livihood as regarded to they are Buddhist followers. In Mao Valley enough school to study, hospital to treatment, and many Buddhist temples to respect are appearing in there. The people of Mao Valley are fair and lovly as they are influenced by Buddhist teaching.

ၵူၼ်းတႆးမၢဝ်းၼၼ်ႉ ၵူၼ်းမီးတၢင်းႁူႉၼမ်၊ ၵူၼ်းဝၢၼ်ႈၵူၼ်းသူၼ်ငတႃႉ ပဵၼ် လဵဝ်ႈႁႆႈလဵဝ်ႈၼႄး ၽၵ်းသွမ်ႈၼဝ်ႈၼမ်ႉတၢင်းၵိၼ် ပဵၼ်ၵၢၼ်လီင်ႈတူဝ်ႉ ၵွမ်း တြႃး ၼင်ႇထမ်းပုတ်ႉထလဵဝ်ႈသင်ႇသွၼ်ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။ ၼႂ်းထုင်ႉမၢဝ်းၼႆႉ မီး ႁူင်းႁဵၼ်းတႃႇသွၼ်ၵၢၼ်၊ မီးႁူင်းယႃ တႃႇယူတ်းယႃ မီးဝတ်ႉဝႃး တႃႇၵိူဝ်းလီ

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တိမ်ထူၼ်ႈဝႆႉယူႇ။ ၵူၼ်းတူင်ႉမၢဝ်းၶဝ်ၼႆႉ သိုဝ်ယူဝ်း၊ ၼေႃႈလီၵၢၼ်ႉ ႁွမ်း လူလၢႆး ၽိုင်ႈၵႃမ်းသွၼ်ပုတ်ႉထၸဝ်ႈၶႃႈ ၵူမ်ႉၼမ်းတိုၼ်ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

Finally, we can say that the area of Mao Valley is not only beautiful by material things but also culture and religion.

ၶေႃႈလိုၼ်းသုတ်းၼႆႉ ႁဝ်းၶႂ်ႈလၢတ်ႈဝႃႈ ၼေႃႈလီၼၼ်တူင်ႉမၢဝ်းၼႆႉ ၵမ်ႉႁွမ်ႉ ၵႃႈ ႁၢင်ႈလီလူလၢႆႈ ၶူဝ်းၶွင်ၼမ်ႉလီၼ်ႁိၼ်ၸၼ်ၽႄႈၵူလၢႆး ပူးလိၵ်ႉ ၽိုင်ႈၸႄႈသၢႆႉယုမ်ႉ ယမ်ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

7. The most important thing in life –
ၵၼ်လွင်ႈယႂ်ႉ ၼႂ်းပၢၼ်ၵူၼ်းႁဝ်း

We were born as human beings. From the day we were born, as human beings started to need something in daily life such as food, education, economy, religion and so on.

ႁဝ်းၵိူတ်ႉပဵၼ်ၵူၼ်းမႃးယဝ်ႉ။ ၼေႃႉၵဝ်ဝၼ်းႁဝ်းၼေႃႈပဵၼ်ၵူၼ်းမႃး တၢင်း လူဝ်ႉၵူၼ်းၵူႈမိူဝ်ႈဝၼ်းႁဝ်း မိူၼ်ၼင်ႉ ၶဝ်ႈၼမ်ႉ တၢင်းႁဵၼ်း၊ ႁၢၼ်ၵိၼ်း၊ ႁၢၼ်မၢၵ်ႈမီး၊ ႁၢၼ်ၸႄႈသၢႆႉၸလႈ ၼေႃႉၵူႈလူဝ်းၼႆႉယဝ်ႉ။

We started drinking Milk from our mother's breast in order to growing up. Mother's milk is the most energy for the childhood body to be stronger and stronger. Then the other food becomes more important for human beings too. To get more the foods we have to workhard for collect them day by

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day in life. In this fact, we can say that foods are one of the most importances for all beings. Without eating food surely we can't stand for a long life.

ႁဝ်းတေႉၵိၼ်ၶဝ်ႈၶူမ်းတီႈၶူမ်းငမ်ႈ တေႃႉသုင်ၼိုင်ႈယဝ်ႉမႃး၊ ၶဝ်ႈၶူမ်းငမ်ႈ ၶဝ်ႈ ပဵၼ်ၼိုင်း တေႃႉလုၵ်ႈၵႂၢၼ်ႉၶၼ် လႆႈႁၢၼ်ႉၼင်တိုဝ်းမႃး၊ လိုဝ်သေၶဝ်ႈ ၶဝ်ႈၶဝ်ႈတၢင်းႁၢၼ်လိုဝ်းၶဝ်ႈ ပဵၼ်မႃး တွၼ်ႈလွင်ႈယဝ်ႉတေႃႉသႂ်ႇလႄႈႁူၼ်းၵိၼ်း ယဝ်ႉ။ တေႃႉတေလႆႈ ၶဝ်ႈၶဝ်ႈတၢင်းႁၢၼ်ၶဝ်ႈ ၵိၼ်းလၢတ်ႈလႆႈဝႃႈ ၶဝ်ႈၶဝ်ႈ တၢင်းႁၢၼ်လိုဝ်းၶဝ်ႈ ပဵၼ်တွၼ်ႈလွင်ႈယဝ်ႉ တေႃႉသတ်းတဝႃႉႁူႈၶႂၢႆးႁူႈတူဝ် ယဝ်ႉ။ ၵမ်ႉလႆႈႁၢၼ်ၶဝ်ႈၶဝ်ႈ ၵိၼ်းလုၵ်ႈမၼ်းတေႃႉလၢတ်ႈပၢၼ်ၵိၼ်းႁူႉ ၶၢဝ်းယိုင် ၵမ်ႉငၢႆႈ။

Education is one of the energy in our life, in modern period, education have developed in many parts of sections such economical section, medical section, political section, engineer and so on. Without having knowledge looks like as a blind person and has no confidence in our life. Therefore every young man tries to learning something at school and university in order to be a good at knowledge.

ၵၢၼ်ႁဵၼ်းၶဝ်ႈ ပဵၼ်ႁဵင်း တေႃႉၶိုၼ်းလၢတ်ႈပၢၼ်ႁၵ်း။ ၶိုၼ်းပၢၼ်မိူဝ်ႈၶဝ်ႈ မီးၵၢၼ် ႁဵၼ်းမီၼ်ႈယဝ်ႉမႃးလႆႈလႆႈတွၼ်ႈၶၵ်ႉ မိူၼ်ၶၼ်ႉ ပႆႇၵၢႆႈၶႆႈ ပႆႇယႃႉယႃ ပႆႇ ၵၢၼ်မိူင်း၊ ပႆႇလၢၵ်ႈ တေႃႉႁူႉတင်းၶဝ်ႈ။ ပေႃးၵမ်ႉမီးတၢင်းႁူႉ မိူၼ်ၵူၼ်းတႃ မွတ်ႇငလႄႈ ၵမ်ႉမီးတၢင်းယုမ်ႉတူဝ်လႆႈ ၶိုၼ်းလၢတ်ႈပၢၼ်ႁၵ်းယဝ်ႉ။ ၵွပ်ႈၶဝ် သိၼ်းႁူၼ်ႉမိူဝ်ႉႁၵ်းႁူႈၵေႃႈ လိၵ်ႈတၵ်းလႄႈ သွၼ်ႁဵၼ်းႁူႈလိူဝ်ႈႁူႈလွင်ႈ ၶိုၼ်းႁူႉ ႁဵၼ်း ၶိုၼ်းလၢၼ်ႉလွမ် တေႃႉပဵၼ်လႆႈ ႁူၼ်းမီးတၢင်းႁူႉၵေႃႉၶိုင်ႈ။

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In this world, modern societies try to build big economy to fulfill their need. If economy is good, the development of society aslo will be good. If economics is getting down, exactly the conflicts will arise within the societies soon. Now that problem is face all over the world.

ၼႂ်းလူမ်ႈၾႃႉၼၼ်ႉ တူင်ႈပွင်ႈႁူမ်ႈပၢၼ်မႂ်ႇၶဝ် ၶတ်းၸႂ် တႃႇႁဵတ်းသၢင်ႈ ၵၢၼ်မၢၵ်ႈမီးယႂ်ႇလူင် တႃႇတဵမ်တၢင်းလူဝ်ႇၶဝ်ၶႅမ်ႉယူႇယဝ်ႉ။ သင်ဝႃႈ ၵၢၼ်မၢၵ်ႈမီးၼိုင်ၼမ်ယႂ်ႇၸိုင် တူင်ႈပွင်ႈႁူမ်ႈၶဝ်ၵေႃႈ တူင်ႈပွင်ႈႁူမ်ႈတေလႆႈလီယဝ်ႉ။ သင်ဝႃႈ ၵၢၼ်မၢၵ်ႈမီးတူၵ်းၶဝ် ၼၼ်ႉၶၼ်ဝႃႈ လွင်ႈသုၵ်ႉယုင်ႈ တေၵိူတ်ႇၼိုင်မႃး ၼႂ်းတူင်ႈပွင်ႈႁူမ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။ မိူဝ်ႈလဵဝ် ပၼ်ႁႃၼၼ်ႉ လႆႈထူပ်းလႃးလွတ်ႈတူဝ်ႈလူမ်ႈ ၾႃႉဝႆႉယူႇ။

The last step we need religion to pay a respect and to practice peace in mind and build harmonious society. Religion is the way of life for individual and societies. To sum up, all the above expressed that food, education, economy and religion are important for individual and sociality.

တွၼ်ႈလိုၼ်းသုတ်းၼႆႉ ႁဝ်းလူဝ်ႇၽြႃႇသႃႇယူမ်ႇယမ်ႇ တႃႇလီၵိူဝ်းၼပ်ႉ တႃႇ ၽိုၵ်း ၸႂ်ႁၢင်ႈယဵၼ်ၼပ်ႉ ႁဵတ်းသၢင်ႈ ၶိုၵ်ႉတူင်ႈပွင်ႈႁူမ်ႈ မီးတၢင်းသိုပ်ႉၵၼ်ယဝ်ႉ။ ၽြႃႇသႃႇယူမ်ႇယမ်ႇၼႆႉ ပဵၼ်သဵၼ်ႈတၢင်းၵႂၢမ်ႇလီတႃႇ လႅတ်ႈပၢၼ်ၼပ်ႉ တႃႇတူင်ႈပွင်ႈႁူမ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။ ပေႃးႁူပ်ႉတမ်းမုၼ်းၵၢၼ်ၼၼ်ႉ တီႈၶႆႈၸဵမ်ႉလိူင် ၶဝ်ႈၶမ်ႉတၢင်းၵိၼ်၊ ၵၢၼ်ႁဵၼ်း၊ ၵၢၼ်ႁႃၵိၼ်ၼပ်ႉ ၽြႃႇသႃႇယူမ်ႇယမ်ႇၼၼ်ႉ လွင်ႈယႂ်ႇတႃႇႁူၼ်းႁူမ်ႈၵေႃႉၼပ်ႉ တူင်ႈပွင်ႈႁူမ်ႈၼႆႉၼႆႉယဝ်ႉ။

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8. Tai Buddhism - ပုတ်ႉထၽြႃႇသႃႇတႆး

Nowadays, we have seen many religions which existed in this world; these religions have their won conception of the path to peace. In those religions, mostly the Tai people are following the path of Buddhism because it arrived in Tai since earlies century B.C.

ဝၼ်းမိူဝ်ႈၼႆႉ ႁဝ်းလႆႈႁၼ်မၼ်း မီးၽြႃႇသႃႇယုမ်ႇယမ်းတၢင်းၼမ် ဢၼ်မီးမၼ်း ၼႂ်းလူမ်ႈၾႃႉလူင်ႁဝ်းၼႆႉ။ ၽြႃႇသႃႇလိူဝ်းၶေႃၶႅၼ်ႈ ၶဝ်မီးတၢင်းယုမ်ႇယမ်ၸွမ်းမၼ်း တႃႇလွင်ႈၵတ်းယဵၼ်ယူႇ။ ၼႂ်းၽြႃႇသႃႇယုမ်ႇယမ်လိူဝ်းၶေႃၶႅၼ်ႈ ၵူၼ်းမိူင်းတႆး ၵမ်ႉၼမ်ၼၼ်ႉ လႅမ်းသဵၼ်ႈတၢင်းပုတ်ႉထၽြႃႇသႃႇယဝ်ႉ၊ ၵွပ်ႈဝႃႈ ပုတ်ႉထၽြႃႇသႃႇ ထိုင်ၼႂ်းမိူင်းတႆးမႃး ၸဵမ်မိူဝ်ႈပီႈသီႇတၢင်းလဵဝ်ၼၼ်ႉယဝ်ႉ။

In the early period, the Tai people accepted Buddhism since 308th century B.C in Yolaka Kingdom accordingly historical expression. Some said the Tai people following Mahayana Buddhism but some said Theravada. It is the fact that the Tai scholars are still thinking of about what the reality and truth is. Although we thought that it is possible to accept both sects had developed among the Tai since early.

မိူဝ်ႈပၢၼ်လဵဝ်ၼၼ်ႉ ၼိူင်းတႆး ႁပ်ႉပီၼ်ပုတ်ႉထၽြႃႇသႃႇ မိူဝ်ႈ 308 ပီႈသီႇ တီႈမိူင်းယေႃးၶႃ လွမ်းၶဵင်ႇပိုၼ်းငဝ်ႈ။ မၢင်ၸိူဝ်းလၢတ်ႈဝႃႈ ၼိူင်းတႆး လွမ်းၶိုင်းပုတ်ႉထၽြႃႇသႃႇမႁႃယၢၼ်ႇၵေႃႈ ႁူဝ်ႉယူႇ မၢင်းၸိူဝ်းသမ်ႉဝႃႈ ထေႇရဝႃႇတ ပုတ်ႉထၽြႃႇသႃႇယဝ်ႉ။ တီႈၼႆႉမၼ်း ၽူႈလဵပ်ႈႁဵၼ်းတႆးႁပ်ႉၶဝ် ၵူၼ်ႉဝႃႈ ဢၼ်လႂ်လိုဝ်ႈလိုၼ်ႈၼႆႉၼႆႉၵေႃႈယူႇ။ ပၢၵ်ႇသမ်ႉဝႃႈ ၵူၼ်ႉလိုင်ႈၶၼ်ၶေႃႉယႃႇ

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ႁဝ်းတေလႆႈ ယွမ်းႁပ်ႉလႆႈဝႃႈ ၵိူင်းသွင်ၵၢၼ်ၶၼ်ႈ ၼီၶၼ်ႈယႂ်ႇမႃး ၶိုင်ႈၼိူဝ်းတႆး မိူၼ်ၵၼ် လိူမ်ႈမိူဝ်ႈတင်းလဝ်ႉၶႆယဝ်ႉ။

If we concern of Tai regions we can see Tai people live the whole parts of Indochina, some path of Tai started receiving Mahayana and some parts of Tai group could received Theravada Buddhism. We strongly believed that the Tai and Buddhism cannot separate until this today because the Tai people had received Buddhism since over 2000 years ago.

သင်ဝႃႈ ႁဝ်းၶူၼ်ႉၸႂ်ႈၸေႈသႃႇယုမ်ႉယမ်တႆးႁဝ်းၼႆ ႁဝ်းတေလႆႈႁၼ် ၼိူဝ်း တႆးႁဝ်း ယူႇသဝ်း တွၼ်ႈၵိုၼ်ႈတူဝ်ၶျူးၶေႃးပၢတ်းပိုၼ်ႉဝႆႉယူႇ။ မၢင်တွၼ်ႈၵေႃႈ တႆးတေႁပ်ႉမႁႃႇယၢၼ်ႇၶႄ မၢင်တွၼ်ႈၵေႃႈ တႆးႁပ်ႉထေရဝႃႇတပုတ်ႉထၽႃႇ သႃႇၼႃႇၶႆယဝ်ႉ။ ႁဝ်းယုမ်ႉယမ်လႅင်ႉၶႅၼ်ႈဝႃႈၼႆ တႆးၼင်ႈ ပုတ်ႉထၽႃႇသႃႇ ၵမ်ႉလၢင်ႈလိူၵ်ႈၵၼ်လႆႈ တေႃႇထိုင်ဝၼ်းမိူဝ်ႈၼႆႉ ၵွပ်ႈဝႃႈ ၼိူဝ်းတႆး ပေႃးႁပ်ႉ ပိၼ်ပုတ်ႉထၽႃႇသႃႇမႃး ပေႃးမီးမႃး လိူမ်ႈမိူဝ်ႈ 2000 ပီပၢႆယဝ်ႉ။

Let's see among the Tai people around the world, mostly they follow Theravada Buddhism such as Thai, Lao, Tai, Tai Assam and the Tai in China. But the Tai people in Veitnam are still following animalism, they are not the Buddhist followers. The Tai are following Buddhism because they believe good and bad as the theory of Karma and the result of Karma. Finally they accepted the liberation of

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sufferings or Nibbana. According to this reason, the Tai people believe and follow the path of Buddhism.

ပေႃးသိုပ်ႇတူၺ်းႁူဝ်ၶေႃႈတႆး ၶိုၼ်းလူမ်ႈၽြႃးၸဝ်ႈလိူင် ၵၢၼ်ၶၢမ်တိုၼ်း ၸွမ်းပုတ်ႉထၽြႃးသႃႇၼႃႇ၊ ဢေႃႇရဵင်ႇတမၢႆႈ မီးၶၼ်ၶဝ်ႈ ထႆး၊ လၢဝ်း၊ တႆး၊ တႆးၵျႃႇသမ်ႇ ၸေႈ တႆးၶိုင်းမိူင်းၸေႈလိူဝ်ႉၶဝ်ႈယဝ်ႉ။ ႁူၺ်းၵေႃႈ တႆးၶိုင်းမိူင်းၵိတ်ႉၶၢမ်းၸေတႃ တိုၵ်ႉပိၼ်ၽႂ်ႇယုမ်ႇယမ်ၽြႃးၸဝ်ႈယူႇ။ ၶဝ်ၸေတႃ ၵမ်ႇပိၼ်ႁူၼ်းၸွမ်းပုတ်ႉထၽြႃးသႃႇၶဝ်ယဝ်ႉ။ ၼိုင်းတႆး ၸွမ်းၽိုၼ်ႈပုတ်ႉထၽြႃးသႃႇၶဝ်ႉ ယွၼ်ႈယုမ်ႇယမ် လွင်ႈလီၸေႈ လွင်ႈလႃႉ မီးၶၼ်ၶဝ်ႈ တၢင်းယုမ်ႇယမ်ၵၢမ်ႇၸေႈ ၽွၼ်းၵၢမ်ႇယဝ်ႉ။ ၶေႃႈလိုၼ်းသုတ်း ၼိုင်းတႆး ယုမ်ႇယမ်တၢင်းၵႂၢၵ်ႇပူၼ်ႈတုၵ်ႉၶ ၶၼ်ပ်ႉ ပၢၼ်ႇၶဝ်ယဝ်ႉ။ ၵိဝ်ႇလူလႅၵ်ႈလႅင်ႈၶႃႈ ၼိုင်းတႆး ယုမ်ႇယမ်ၸေႈ ၸွမ်းသိၼ်ႈ တၢင်းပုတ်ႉထၽြႃးသႃႇယဝ်ႉ။

The end

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ၶေႃႈႁူမ်ႈလူမ်းလဵၼ်ႈတႃႇၶဝ်

ႁူမ်ႈလူမ်းလဵၼ်ႈတႃႇၶဝ်ၵေႃႇဝ်းၶဝ် လိူဝ်းလႆႈလူႇတၢၼ်း လွင်ႈထႅမ် တႃႇ ၵိၼ်ယပ်ႉၶဵင်ႉမၢႆး လဵၼ်ႈႁူႈလဵၼ်ႈတူၶၼ် ႁူႈၵေႃႉႁူႈႁူၶၼ်း ႁူၶၼ်းႁိူၶၼ်းႁူႈယေး ငတႃႉငတႃႉဝႃႈဝႃႈယူႇၵေႃႈ။ ၸွမ်ၶၼ်းလီ လႆႈလွင်ႈထႅမ်မၢႆး ၸိူင်းတူဝ် ၸိူင်းလွၵ်ႇ ၸိူင်းငိုၼ်းတွင်းတင်းသိူင်ႈလိူဝ်းၶဵင်ႉ ယွၶၼ်းသူး ၸူႈလဵၼ်ႈၸူႈလီၵဝ်းၶဝ်တင်း လႆ ယူႇလီသိူဝ်းသႃႇ ၸူႈမီးမၢင်ႇၵလႃႇ လွင်ႈလီႁူႈလွင်ႈတႅမ်ထူၶၼ်ႈ ထိုင် တူဝ်သူလဵၼ်ႈတႃႇသေႇသေၵၢမ်ႇၵၢ။ ၶေႃႈလိုၶၼ်းသုတ်း ယွၶၼ်းသူး ၸူႈလဵၼ်ႈ ၸူႈလီ မီးလေႇတၢၶေႃႇလီၵဝ်းၶဝ် ၵွၵ်ႇပူၶၼ်ႈလႆႈ တၢင်းတုၵ်ႉၶလိုတ်ႇမႆႈ သေ ၸူႈလိူဝ်းႁွတ်ႈလိူဝ်းထိုင် တီႈသုၸၵတ်းယိၼ် ၶိုပ်ႉပၢၼ်ႇၶၶေႉသေ ၵမ်းၵေႃႈ။

ၵဵၼ်ႈတႃႇၶဝ် လိူဝ်းလွင်ႈထႅမ်လူႇတၢၼ်းဝႆႉ

1	လဵၼ်ႈ□ႇပလ်ႇလၢၶေႃတ (သႅၼ်ၶိ)	မိူင်းသီႇပေႃႇ	USD 100
2	လဵၼ်ႈၶူးတေႃဝိၼ်တႃၸီပလ (ႁူင်းသႃႇ)၊ ၶေမ်ႉၶမ်း	ဝတ်ႉတီး မိူင်းလိူင်ႇၵပ်ႇ	S$ 200
3	လဵၼ်ႈလၢင်းသေဂိယ ဝတ်ႉၵဝ်ႈႁူတ်ႉ၊ မူႇလေႊ	မိူင်းသီႇပေႃႇ	USD 60
4	လဵၼ်ႈ□ႇဝိသုတ်ႉထိ တိုၶၼ်းတီး၊ ဝတ်ႉလူင်ၵေႃၶမ်း၊	မိူင်းမၢဝ်း	ငိုၼ်းယွၼ် 2000
5	လဵၼ်ႈလၢင်းၵျႇႁၵျႇ ႁွၶၼ်းၶမ်း ဝတ်ႉလူင်ၵေႃၶမ်း၊ မိူင်းမၢဝ်း	မိူင်းသီႇပေႃႇ	ငိုၼ်းယွၼ် 300
6	လဵၼ်ႈတိလေႃၵ ဝတ်ႉႁုၶၼ်လူင်	ၶေမ်ႉၶမ်း	ငိုၼ်းယွၼ် 100
7	လႆႈမွင်ႇထုၶၼ်း+ၶၢင်းမျူႉလိူင်ႇ လုၵ်ႈလၢၶ်တင်းႁိူၶၼ်း	ဝိင်းတႃႈလိူဝ်ႇ	600000
8	ၶၢင်းၵေႃငေး ၶေမ်ႉၶမ်းၸွင်	ၶေမ်ႉၶမ်း	10000
9	ၶၢႆးၶမ်းပဝ်း ပွၵ်ႉတိူႈ	ၶေမ်ႉၶမ်း	10000

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10	ၶိူဝ်းမုင်ႈ ၶမ်ႇၶမ်းယွင်	ၶမ်ႇၶမ်း	10000
11	ၶေႃင်းၵေႃမူဝ်၊ ၶွင်လၢင်ႇ	ၶမ်ႇၶမ်း	5000
12	မူႉလုမ်းၶမ်ႇမၢဝ်းသူႂ်	ၶမ်ႇၶမ်း	50000
13	ၶေႃင်းၵေႃထူလုမ်း	မိူင်းမၢဝ်း	ငိုၼ်းယွၼ် 50
14	ၶေႃင်းၵေႃမူလုမ်း	လႃႉသိဝ်ႇ	5000
	လႆးမိူင်းၵွင်ႉ+ၶေႃင်းလိူင်ႉၵေႃး	ဝိင်းတႃႈလိူဝ်ႉ	20000

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ပပ်ႉၽိုၵ်းႁဵၼ်း လိၵ်ႈဢင်းၵိတ်ႉ

Practical English

ၽိုၵ်းတႅမ်ႈၽိုၵ်းမႃ ၵၢမ်ႇ,ယူႇ,လီ

လွတ်ႈတၢင်းၵႃ ၶေႈမီး

ၵၢၼ်ႁဵၼ်းမိူဝ်းသၢင်ႇ ၵၢမ်ႇ,တိုဝ်ငုၼ်

သွၼ်သၢင်ႇ ႁူႉၸိုဝ်းလီ